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Tobin Urged To Speed Up

Chamber branch admits Mayor has brought improvement but pace is 'disappointingly slow.'

Mayor Tobin's first year in office has brought some improvement in Boston's financial condition, has introduced better administrative methods but has set a pace "disappointingly slow in contrast with the imperative need for quick improvement," the Boston Chamber of Commerce said today through E. J. Brehaut, Manager of its Civic Bureau.

Apparently referring to statements by the Mayor first in his inaugural address and again in his message to the City Council this year, that increasing financial burdens imposed by the State upon the City discourage efforts by the City to improve its financial condition, the Bureau said:

State Burdens

"Unless state-imposed burdens are lightened, much of what is being accomplished or can be accomplished in the future will be futile. But the threat of these burdens should be an incentive to even more vigorous effort further to improve the City administration and retrench in its costs. It should not be accepted as a reason for any relaxation in this effort, for it must be conceded that there are many administrative defects still awaiting correction."

The Chamber's appraisal of the Mayor's first year warned that "the City is still in critical financial condition" and called upon Mr. Tobin "to quicken" his "pace."

"In our opinion," the Bureau said, "the Mayor is justified in his claim that in his first year in office he has reversed the downward trend in the City's finances which has been going on for several years and that he has effected a marked improvement in many aspects of the City's administration.

Obstacles Recognized

"While to many of us the pace has been disappointingly slow, in contrast with the imperative need for quick improvement, it must be recognized that legal and economic obstacles outside the Mayor's control have been largely responsible for the failure to move more expeditiously."

Describing the Mayor's financial record, when compared with recent years, as "impressive," the report listed the following as fiscal improvements: Increased tax collections. Reduced maintenance costs, apart from welfare and relief. Elimination of debt and creation of surplus in water department by "an energetic policy" of bill collections. Debt authorizations kept at a minimum. Decline in borrowing for current expenses. The funding loan, by which the city's finances were placed "on a sounder basis." And "industrious prosecution" of WPA projects by which welfare rolls have been kept down.

Outstanding Work

In administrative matters, Mayor Tobin—in comparison to his predecessors, Mayors Mansfield, Curley and Nichols—has made "outstanding" accomplishments, the Chamber report stated.

"It is also noteworthy," said the Bureau, "that the relations which the Mayor has established with other agencies, such as the Legislature, Federal Welfare Departments, the School Department, and the Finance Commission, have been more cooperative and friendly than has been customary."

Of "important" set-backs which the City received during the year, the Bureau listed these: Failure of the Mayor to obtain financial control over some City departments now largely independent, such as school and police. (This would have been accomplished if Section 7 of the Funding Bill had been passed by the Legislature); the slowing down of the work of the Municipal Survey Committee after its director, Richard Whitcomb, resigned to enter politics; the excessive State Tax assessments upon Boston.

Greater Speed

Summarizing its appraisel of the Mayor's first year in a single paragraph, the Bureau said:

"We prefer to look upon the 1938 record as the beginning of a four-year program. Rather than to discuss in detail the merits of what has been done or whether or not more should have been done, it is more important to make certain that the program is carried forward with greater speed. Many of the excellent ideas in the Mayor's campaign platform and in his inaugural message have not been started. Included among them were departmental consolidations, a single-headed Welfare Department, further improvements in budget procedure and improved assessing methods. Enlargement of the work of the Municipal Survey Committee should give the necessary impetus to effect these improvements."

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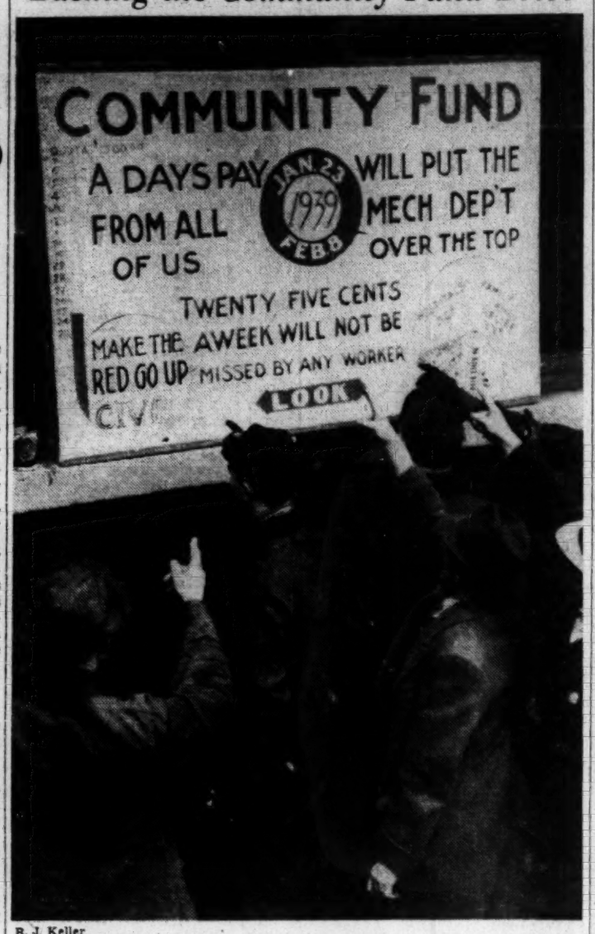
Backing the Community Fund Drive


COMMUNITY FUND
A DAYS PAY FROM ALL OF US
JAN. 23 1939 FEB.8
WILL PUT THE MECH DEP'T OVER THE TOP
TWENTY FIVE CENTS
MAKE THE AWEEK WILL NOT BE
RED GO UP MISSED BY ANY WORKER
LOOK

R. J. Keller

Group of New Haven Railroad Workers

Under their company chairman, Maurice Dugan, trustees' representative, these employees at the Dover Street Yard are seen before barometer showing them well on their way to 100 per cent support of campaign.

Drive for Community Funds Is Nearing the Halfway Mark

Pure democracy is being demonstrated by Greater Boston's 1939 Community Fund Campaign workers and subscribers, Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the campaign, reported at today's luncheon that $1,913,275 had been raised in the first four days of active solicitation. The goal sought for the support of 114 welfare agencies in 46 cities and towns is $4,645,000. A "Victory Dinner" is scheduled for Feb. 7.

"In a real democracy," Mr. Rand declared last night, "each man and woman, out of sheer free will and good will, lives in the interest of all the people. Everybody in Greater Boston who helps to strengthen our social endeavors is living of his own free will in the service of all—for these Community Federation agencies are for all, and benefit all."

Carl B. Wetherell, director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, chief speaker at yesterday's report meeting, spoke in the same vein. "The work of all our agencies," he said, "requires consecration to the service of mankind and love of mankind. That is the way to save democracy. Don't let's talk so much about democracy, but live it and help others live it."

Hundreds of exhibits picturing the work of institutions and organizations supported by the campaign have been placed on display in windows and store spaces downtown, and—especially conspicuously—in the North and South Stations. Traveling to the different yards on the New Haven system in Greater Boston, a special passenger coach, with speakers, is taking the Community Fund message to the thousands of employees of the railroad.

In an empty store building at

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States Resist Effort to End Tax Exemption

Levy on their securities is opposed by powerful lobby; Congress begins to feel pressure.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The State Governments are mobilizing in unprecedented force to descend upon Washington in resistance to legislation ending State tax-exempt bonds. Already established here is the Conference on State Defense, composed of the Attorneys-General of 42 States. Many of them are to appear before the special Senate Committee on Government Securities and Salaries, and bring such other pressures as they are able, to resist taxation of their securities.

Not for a long time, if ever, has so powerful a lobby representing the State Governments appeared in Washington, and it is supplemented by municipal law officers from many of the Nation's largest cities. The activities of the group, at least, show that a constitutional amendment to end tax exemption could not hope for ratification by the States unless it were framed to leave their own securities with advantages over Federal issues. And thus the whole question would be deadlocked.

Congressional Action

The Conference on State Defense is thus proving, indirectly, the Administration's contention that the only way to approach the question of tax exemption is by Congressional statute, trusting to the Supreme Court's recent decisions to narrow still further the field of immunity.

All 42 Attorneys-General join in an exhaustive brief opposing the administration's proposal to end immunities, are filing individual memoranda, and the most important of them are preparing to speak before the Senate Committee.

Moreover, insofar as the State Governments have influence over Senators and Representatives in Congress, it is being brought to bear to oppose the tax exemption proposal, or at least to split it so as to retain State and municipal immunities.

Full Force to Bear

The Institute of Municipal Law officers also is bringing its full forces to bear to retain tax immunity for municipal securities. Corporation counsels, and other prominent municipal attorneys and officials are coming to Washington to appear in person before committees.

Already the Special Senate Committee on Governmental Securities and Salaries has held one meeting, last week, at which the Administration's case for lifting immunities was presented by John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of Treasury. State officials requested more time to prepare their case and mobilize their forces, and were granted until Feb. 7, when hearings will reopen.

Tremaine calls Roosevelt tax plan dangerous: Financial Page.

In Tax Study

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Prentiss M. Brown

Michigan Democrat who heads the special Senate Committee on Government Securities and Salaries.

Women's Parley Backs Neutrality And Dies Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The 14th Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense went on record at its closing session here yesterday in favor of strict neutrality between warring nations, continuance of the Dies investigation of un-Americanism, and tighter immigration restrictions.

This Conference, attended by approximately 1,000 members of various patriotic groups, usually follows the more internationally-inclined National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War but this year their dates partially overlapped.

Action on the resolutions came after the women heard Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, warn that there is no danger of the United States being involved in war in the next 20 years "unless we start one or allow foreign diplomats to maneuver us into one to pull their chestnuts out of the fire."

Racial Intolerance

At a dinner meeting Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), of Massachusetts, demanded to know why the Administration outery against racial intolerance and religious persecution had not been raised earlier against Soviet Russia and Mexico. "We have protested the recent actions which have taken place in Germany and countries under the influence of her school of thought. We are right in so doing," said the Senator, "I ask, though, with all the sincerity I possess, why was this very commendable stand of the United States not taken before?"

Other resolutions adopted would:

Make it a crime to advocate overthrow of the United States Government by force, to be punishable not only by fine or imprisonment but by forfeiture of eligibility for any compensation, pension, wages, or other benefit from the Government.

Withhold public appropriations from any school, college, or university which openly advocates adoption of any foreign "ism."

Require an oath of allegiance from all Government employees, Federal, State, and local.

Limit Government employment and relief to American citizens.

Provide adequate support of the army, navy, aviation, and maritime services.

Other resolutions demanded universal military service and opposed the Ludlow Amendment for a public referendum before the outbreak of war.

Mrs. Parlan Semple, Jr., President General of the National Society of New England Women, was named Chairman of the Conference, to succeed Mrs. James Morris, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

U. S. Air Industry Placed At Disposal of France; Spain's Status Assessed

What price will Fascist powers ask for aid to Franco? Paris takes stand for its empire.

Europe "faced the consequences" of Spain today.

Democratic capitals gave major attention to the possible price which Fascist powers will charge for their assistance in the fall of Barcelona and moved to stem any new aggressive moves. Developments included:

A triple vote of confidence in the French Chamber, backing the Government's foreign policy based on "no territorial concessions to Italy": Page 4.

A declaration by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Home Secretary, condemning "panic mongers" and declaring the British Empire to be invulnerable. The Cabinet met to discuss the situation in Spain: Page 4.

A proposal by the French—apparently not supported by Britain—for a new international conference to seek political pacification: Page 4.

A victory for the Chamberlain Government in a by-election in East Norfolk: Page 4.

Totalitarian capitals gave vent impressively to their enthusiasm for General Franco's military success. Telegrams of felicitation were exchanged. Developments included:

The promotion of the Commander of the Italian troops in Spain to be a General of Division: Page 4.

The declaration in the controlled German press that the Spanish question is not yet settled: Page 4.

In Spain, the two warring factions saw the Insurgents consolidating their gains and the Loyalists attempting to reorganize in Catalonia. Developments included:

An advance northward from Barcelona by General Franco, where the seaside town of Baladona, two miles beyond the captured capital, was taken. The Insurgents also pushed eastward toward Vich, 35 miles north of Barcelona: Page 4.

Expectation that the Loyalists will install some of their government departments at Figueras. In an unidentified town, Premier Negrin conducted affairs in a makeshift office with "President of the Cabinet of Ministers" scrawled on a bit of paper above the door: Page 4.

New difficulties with the increasing stream of refugees as authorization of the expected "neutral zone" on the French-Spanish border is delayed by complications in the negotiations: Page 4.

British Attitude Stiffer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan 27—Taking a noticeably stiffer attitude in view of indications that totalitarian countries—now that Barcelona has fallen—are preparing to repeat diplomatic pressure and military maneuvers of last September, the British Government today gave significantly little encouragement to

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© Keystone

Sir Samuel Hoare

British Home Secretary praises defenses, criticizes war hysteria.

British 'panicmongers' assailed: Page 4.

London and Paris Unite in Big Gift To Help Czechs

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The British and French Governments today signed an agreement presenting about £8,000,000 to Czechoslovakia as an outright gift and lending it an other £8,000,000 to use in caring for refugees.

The agreement was signed at the Foreign Office by Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary; Charles Corbin, French Ambassador to London, and Dr. Vilém Pospisil, Czechoslovak financial expert.

Britain made a gift to Czechoslovakia of £4,000,000 and France canceled a debt of 700,000,000 francs—approximately equal to the British gift—owed by Czechoslovaks to French bankers since 1937.

The £8,000,000 loan will be guaranteed equally by the French and British Governments.

Czechoslovakia actually will get only about £2,000,000 more than it already has received.

In response to Prague's request for £50,000,000 after the Munich dismemberment last Sept. 29, Britain advanced £10,000,000. Czechoslovak officials were dissatisfied with that loan, however. It was far short of what they asked and they were not permitted to use the money for reconstruction of their country.

President moves to aid democracies; Also asks for $50,000,000 for U. S. air forces.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—President Roosevelt today announced that the American aircraft industry has been put at the disposal of France with the full co-operation and approval of this Government and that every effort is being made to complete production of at least 600 of the newest and best types of American military aircraft for the French Government within a six-month period.

Simultaneously it was learned that the announcement by the President made at his press conference this morning follows receipt of an appeal from the French Government for some expression of at least moral support from the United States. The President himself stated that the subject of French aircraft purchases was discussed at a Cabinet meeting.

The French purchases will not defer the United States' own air expansion, but rather expedite it, by permitting opening and extensive operation of American factories immediately, so that they will be in full swing when the American Government begins to place its own orders some months hence.

At the same time President Roosevelt asked Congress, in a letter to Speaker William B. Bankhead of the House, for the immediate appropriation of $50,000,000 for aircraft procurement in order that the Army need not wait until July 1 to place orders under the emergency national defense program now under consideration. His original announcement of the program stated that such a request for an immediate appropriation would be made. It would be used to place orders at once for 565 planes.

France's Place in Crisis

These developments come at a moment when diplomatic quarters feel that Europe is moving rapidly in the direction of a crisis even more dangerous to the peace of the world than the crisis which led to Munich. As estimated here, this new crisis may involve the very existence of France as a world power and therefore implies a threat to the position of the democracies in Europe so direct and so vital that it cannot be resolved with concessions to the aggressor nations.

The President's statement is viewed as important, not so much because of its narrow meaning, but because of its context in the general world situation. There is nothing to prevent the French Government from buying airplanes direct from private American manufacturers, as the British Government did last summer. But instead of letting arrangements be made in that fashion, the President himself personally calls world attention to the fact that all the facilities of the Government here are being put at the disposal of France to aid it in procuring airplanes in the swiftest possible manner.

He disclosed that both War and Treasury Departments have been involved in aiding a French Air Mission now testing planes in this country. He said that he welcomes the prospect of French orders to stimulate American production and keep American factories working at top speed. He said that the Treasury is particularly concerned in making arrangements.

This very interest of the Treasury had in the meantime caused a senatorial investigation. Behind closed doors members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee this morning questioned Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury; Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, and Capt. Sidney M. Kraus, U. S. N., as to the extent of Government aid already rendered the French mission. Captain Kraus is understood to have been assigned temporarily to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department to "assist" the French mission.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, said they had been interested to know why the Treasury should assist a foreign government, and also whether it might be necessary to devise new legislation to keep the best American aircraft secrets for the exclusive use of the American armed forces.

Ready With Details

The President, significantly, was fully prepared at his press conference to meet questions on the subject of French airplane purchases. He showed detailed familiarity with a recent crash at a Los Angeles Airport involving a member of the French mission. He was prepared with two explanations of Treasury interest in the subject—(a) that the Treasury is always interested in promoting foreign trade, and (b) that the Treasury co-operates in military procurement problems with Army and Navy.

What is left uncertain by the known facts this morning is whether the Administration plans to go farther than merely giving friendly aid and advice in promoting the aircraft sales to France. The Treasury could be of considerable assistance in smoothing exchange problems involved in the purchases. Further, the Export-Import Bank could, without violating the Johnson Act, give commercial credits to France first for a 90-day period, and for a 90-day

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This Changing World

Germany's Economic Future—Dr. Schacht's Departure as Money Controller Brings Up Question of Inflation Possibilities—Dangerous Living

By H. B. Elliston

That inflation is the nemesis of Nazi money expansion has been the theme of thousands of prognostications since the rise of Hitler's Germany. The orthodox have hitherto recognized only one brake. That was Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Marriner S. Eccles of Germany. Now this monetary pilot has been dropped, and the orthodox expectation that inflation is just around the German corner has seemingly become unqualified.

Even in regimented Germany such a feeling is not entirely absent. The proof is the rising stock market in Berlin. Inflation is manifested in a flight of cash into things, and stocks are things equally with, for example, wallpaper. Obviously there must be many Germans who think of Schacht as a guardian of the currency. After all, he is the father of the present reichsmark, the man who stabilized this currency in 1923 after the old one had disappeared into an inflationary stratosphere which will defy even the copydesk to put into numerals. The last quotation was 2½ trillion marks for a dollar.

Inflation is a mysterious phenomenon to many persons who are becoming economics-minded. It is no mystery in Germany, but a living memory. To the German Hausfrau inflation means the visible disappearance of value or purchasing power from her housekeeping money. That is, rapidly rising prices. In the early twenties the Hausfrau used to seize the wages which her husband brought home, rush to the stores, and turn them into necessities. She could never run fast enough. For the prices of those necessities might have been raised two or three times between the time she left home and the time she arrived at the stores.

* * *

Those were black days for everybody who had to exist on fixed incomes—so black that even the war isn't more dreadful in the German memory. I recall the pathetic plea of a German labor leader to the Dawes' Committee on Reparation Payments in 1924. He asked that body to insure a stable currency "which would render it possible for us to buy something with our wages even four weeks after we have received them."

We are now told that times are different. To a certain extent, that is true. The normal effects of monetary expansion in rising prices are postulated on a system where there is a free play of prices. But in Nazi Germany prices—and everything else—are controlled. It is foolish, nevertheless, to think that one can go on pouring the "right of action" (as Tom Paine called money) into a system and at the same time keep up its purchasing power.

This is the theory that one sometimes encounters among money expansionists. But you can't eat money, clothe yourself with it, or shelter under it. Goods must be created at the same time as the money. If they aren't, then prices will rise, and money will lose purchasing power, as the result of the competition of more money for the same quantity of goods. That is the inexorable law of supply and demand. In Germany they know that. The difference between the Nazi Party heads and Dr. Schacht is that Dr. Schacht feels that the Nazis are sailing too close to the inflationary whirlwind.

An expansive money policy will always be dangerous living when the money authority is either political or financially inexpert. With this reservation I don't think that the danger of German inflation is imminent. I will itemize my reasons:

* * *

1. Inflation is expressed in the psychological state of panicky spending, and this can come from irresponsible finance as well as an overweight of money pressure. Today there is more self-discipline on the part of both the regime and the people than there was in the early twenties. The Nazis know that inflation would ruin them as well as the currency.

2. German retail business is done on a cash basis, so that there is little or no credit buying on the basis of future incomes. This is anti-inflationary. For credit inflation is just as inflationary as currency inflation. The monetary authority can base its calculations on a fairly exact knowledge of purchasing power when it hasn't to contend with the imponderable of credit buying.

3. All the productive resources for the creation of goods are not yet fully utilized. Inflation, to repeat, should come when the output of money increases faster than the output of goods. Goods must cover money in order that money shall retain its purchasing power in goods. Having made money the servant of production, the Nazis have only a production problem. Accordingly the main news from Germany nowadays consists of reports of longer hours, more speed up, and so on. I have canvassed the situation from first-hand observers, and I'm assured that the limits of production haven't yet been reached. No plant is idle, but there is still more work left in the German workman apparently.

4. Control over prices is matched by control over incomes. Obviously inflation comes from spending, but if you keep control of the amount of money in spenders' hands, you can help to insure monetary stability. Money advanced to pay for production is employed in the disbursement of incomes to the producers. But the limitation of wages and profits puts a ceiling on the competition for the goods, and is thus a restraint on inflation. For instance, as I explained some time ago, profits over a certain sum have to be turned into government bonds, or lent back to the government.

5. Germany is taking purchasing power away from the people in the form of taxation and expropriation. This latter is a most important anti-inflationary factor. When taxation or borrowing is not successful, then the regime can always expropriate (Jews to Catholics to capitalists), and so keep the ratio between money and goods normal. With economic politeness the Federal Reserve System would call this kind of thing "open market operations."

Dr. Schacht's relative prudence in this matter consisted of the emphasis he attached to taxation and borrowing on the monetary side and to the production of goods that could be consumed on the side of goods. In this latter respect he felt that too much effort had been put not only into making guns instead of butter but also into making the wasteful trappings of Nazi showmanship.

Boy Governments in Test Show Value of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa — Inconclusive but significant laboratory experiments in the operation of democratic, dictatorial, and anarchistic forms of government have recently been carried out here at the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station with the aid of a group composed of boys 10 and 11 years of age. The results, though indicating the long-run advantages of democracy, are considered in the light of the limited scope of the tests and the fact that young boys instead of mature persons served as the subjects.

Dr. Kurt Lewin, Ronald Lippitt, and Ralph White set up miniature boy regimes under the leadership of University of Iowa graduate students of child welfare. Membership was open to Iowa City boys of 10 and 11 years, with attendance always optional. Those who joined were divided into three clubs, democratic, dictator, and anarchist. At the end of three-week periods the leaders and forms of government were changed about among the groups so that each had an association with each and the groups themselves were changed, six in all taking part. All were set to work constructing theatrical masks.

The dictator always tried to be friendly but told the boys with whom to work, what to do, and how to do it.

The anarchist leader gave no encouragement to co-operative effort or decision and took no part in the work, merely offering technical information when it was asked.

In the democratic group all problems of policy were left for the boys to decide, with the leader acting as one of them in an administrative or executive capacity.

While the leader was in the room watching, it was found that the boys in the autocratic group worked quite well. There was much more tension in this group, however, than among the democrats who remained friendly toward each.

The great differences did not appear until leaders left the clubrooms. Then, in the democratic group work went on almost as before. The absence or presence of the leader appeared to make little difference. The boys working under autocratic government, however, seized this opportunity to quit what they were doing.

Work done in the anarchic club was spotty. At times the boys would get together for a busy period of activity. Then they would cease work and play tricks and toss things about the room.

France: 3 U. S. Embassies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The United States found itself today in the extraordinary position of having three embassies in France.

There were:

1. The Embassy in Paris, presided over by William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France.
2. The Embassy at St. Jean de Luz, France, presided over by Claude G. Bowers, Ambassador to Spain.
3. The Embassy at Perpignan, France, presided over by Walter C. Thurston, Chargé d'Affaires under Mr. Bowers.

This rare situation arose because of the vagaries of the Spanish civil war.

At the beginning of the war, Ambassador Bowers was caught at San Sebastian, Spain, and crossed over into France. Then, together with the ambassadors of other big powers, he made the seat of his Embassy at St. Jean de Luz, on the Atlantic Ocean side of France, near the Spanish border. He has been there for 2½ years.

Walter C. Thurston, who has been in charge of the Embassy in Spain in the Ambassador's absence, and handled its transfer from Valencia to Barcelona to Caldetas (after it had already been moved from Madrid to Valencia), informed the State Department he had set up the new Embassy at Perpignan, France, on the Mediterranean side of France close to the Spanish border. Mr. Thurston told the Department he will cross the border from time to time to keep in touch with the Spanish Foreign Ministry which will make its headquarters in northern Catalonia.

Meantime two American consular officers have been left in Barcelona. They will carry on their usual functions under the Franco Government. This has happened in the case of other American consuls in the territory now occupied by General Franco.

Chargé d'Affaires Thurston informed the State Department that the 30 Americans transported by the cruiser Omaha and destroyer Badger from Catalonia to Marseille were all that would be evacuated.

Some 175 Americans have decided to remain in Catalonia and carry on their affairs under the Franco regime. A part of those already evacuated intend to return to the region as soon as conditions quiet down.

N. Y. Lawyers Mount Guard Over Constitutional Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A committee to watch for violations of Americans' Constitutional rights, to publicize such violations, and to defend victims has been created by the New York State Bar Association.

The action, taken by the Executive Committee, was announced at the opening session of the Association's Sixty-Second Annual Convention at the New York City Bar Association yesterday. The Convention will continue for three days, meeting at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria and at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street. Joseph Rosch, Former State Supreme Court Justice, the retiring President, appointed Grenville Clark to head the Constitutional Rights Committee.

The new Committee modeled on a similar body created by the American Bar Association last year, will concentrate particularly on Bill of Rights violations involving religion, freedom of speech, of press, and of assembly, it was announced. The Committee also will undertake the defense of those sentenced without due process of law and those subjected to improper interference by Federal agencies.

Ban on C. I. O. Cited

Robert E. Lee, head of the Executive Committee, said that had the new committee been in existence earlier, it would have investigated such alleged miscarriages of justice as the Jersey City, N. J., ban on the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Tom Mooney case in California, and the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, the Association has announced that, in order to further legal reform in New York State, it will debate the question of enlarging the powers of the courts to review decisions by quasi-judicial bodies.

Disclaiming any motive to "hamstring administrative agencies and overburden the courts," Edward Gluck, Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Law, said this step would increase public acceptance of the rulings of administrative bodies.

Reason for Criticism

"It is probable that the most important reason for criticism of the activities of administrative agencies recently has been in feeling that individuals before them have not been getting fair hearings," Mr. Gluck said.

Robert S. Stevens, Dean of the Cornell Law School, another speaker, said the work of bar associations in sponsoring legislation to improve law and its administration was doing much to bring statutes in harmony with public opinion.

Calling upon lawyers to consider the public first and themselves second, Dean Stevens declared that in recommending legal changes the Bar's "judgment must be based upon consideration of general public welfare, detached from narrow considerations of professional self-interest."

"Unless this be our attitude, our recommendation eventually will be rejected, as they have been in the past, and the Bar will lose, not gain prestige, and attract hostility, not good will," he said.

When the law and public opinion are not in harmony, public dissatisfaction results, he said, adding that past history shows that one factor causing law to lag behind public opinion was the "opposition of lawyers of a disciplined conservatism."

Vanishing Attitude

Recalling that history also shows that the force of public opinion resulted in carrying into effect many changes opposed by lawyers, Dean Stevens said the conservative attitude was vanishing and that "lawyers never before have been so well organized in bar associations and bar associations never before have been so active in formulating and carrying into execution forward-looking programs."

Prof. Fleming James, Jr., of the Yale School and Research Director of the New York Law School, urged New York State to adopt a system of pretrial examination and pretrial conferences to speed consideration of lawsuits and to bring State procedure into conformity with Federal practice.

The new procedure, he said, aids in preserving testimony, helps intelligent preparation of cases for trial, and saves time by eliminating unimportant issues.

Mr. Rosch, who will be succeeded by Fred L. Gross of Brooklyn, told the Association that lawyers have the "incumbent duty" of fighting individually and collectively for the preservation of a democratic form of government.

Declaring that fundamental American principles are being attacked, Mr. Rosch said "we cannot stand aside and observe these practices, whether they be beyond or within our shore lines, without feeling that where we detect the attempts, either from without or within, there is the incumbent duty upon the lawyer individually and through his associations and organizations to battle for the preservation of the respected position and sacred principles of the democratic form of government."

Barter Revives Small Trade In Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American reactions to President Roosevelt's Congressional message confirmed a trend which was increasingly perceptible during the latter half of 1938. It is a trend towards the breaking up of the comparative unanimity of southern opinion hitherto favorable to the White House division of the world into peaceful and aggressive nations. There is evidence today of the existence of a strong minority, growing in number and influence, who feel that the President's classification policy is fanning the flames of conflict.

This minority was in process of formation long before Argentina opposed Washington's proposals on continental defense at Lima; but the division of feeling at the Eighth Pan American Conference, although finally covered in a compromise declaration, has undoubtedly strengthened. More and more are coming out into the open to state that South America and the cause of world peace has much to lose by branding certain powers as enemies of civilization. President Roosevelt's words are contrasted unfavorably with the "appeasement" attempts of Premier Chamberlain—though many Southern critics forget that the latter has endorsed the trans-Atlantic pronouncement.

This minority is representative, probably, of one-fifth, possibly one quarter, though certainly not more, of continental feeling on international issues. It represents the class, mainly capitalistic and ruling, who could be repelled by dramatic aggression in Ethiopia and China but who are inclined to look upon totalitarianism, devoid of some of its inhuman features, as a barrier to or a shock-absorber of Communism.

It has numerous recruits in Argentina who are inclined to oppose the American viewpoint just because it is American. There are political proselytes who believe that the South American masses require some discipline while being educated to true democracy. There are economists who prefer totalitarian methods of commerce. And, naturally, many recruits emanate from racial relatives of those whom President Roosevelt would put in quaratine.

A typical complaint is of the danger of identifying democracy with peace, and totalitarianism with war. Peace, it is argued, is a human value aspired to more by conviction than by instinct; and peace is clearer in people's declarations when they appreciate the complexity of world interests. The conclusion is that the type of man who loves peace and is prepared to sacrifice himself for it can be found in totalitarian as well as in democratic states.

This is essentially Latin logic the reasoning of a detached, thoughtful South American. In the same camp is the merchant who has just got going again, thanks to German barter business. He may not like German economics, but they have at least saved him from closing down. He begins to wonder whether something may not be said for German politics; at least, he feels he should not be antagonistic to a business friend. It is futile to tell him that his is a short-range view. Business, he will tell you, has become a hand-to-mouth existence. He is indifferent, not hostile, to the Roosevelt proclamation.

The majority of South Americans, may welcome reaffirmation of the Roosevelt philosophy; but so far, none of their leaders, even though enjoying the same geographical isolation as the United States, has called to go so far as British Premier Chamberlain in indorsement. The masses are as united as ever in idolizing President Roosevelt, but there does not appear to be any great enthusiasm about the economic sanctions he hinted at in his message. Geneva's failure in the Ethiopian episode weakened any optimism they may have had in the efficacy of such sanctions. The radius of the South American worker's international sympathies has since been reduced. He would like to see the cause of liberty upheld far afield in Europe, but his own freedom comes first. He is confident, perhaps, that he can save it, whatever happens in Europe, so long as President Roosevelt and a democratic United States are on his side. But meantime he does not want to be deprived of the little extras of life—cheap cameras, bicycles, timepieces and the like—which, for him at least, a topsyturvy economic world has dictated shall be "made in Germany."

Camera Views the News

Wide World

Queen of Egypt and Daughter

Farida, youthful Consort of the equally youthful King Farouk I, is shown at the Cairo railway station with the baby and nurse, after the Queen's return from Alexandria where the child was born. Her name is Ferial, meaning Light, the name of the mother of the late King Fuad I.

© Harris & Ewing

300,000 Names on Petition

This appeal for the continuance of funds for the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, is being presented to Representative Martin Dies (right) Chairman of the Committee, by Roscoe Walker of New Jersey as the representative of various patriotic societies and organizations.

Bulwark Found For Democracy In Scout Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The Boy Scout movement is a bulwark of democracy, according to Thomas J. Keane, of New York City, National Director of Senior Scouting, who addressed the annual meeting of the Valley Forge Council of Boy Scouts in Philadelphia recently.

"The path is clear in America," Mr. Keane asserted. "Keep the youth divided among different leaders. Scouting establishes groups of 15, 20 or 25, each with its own leader.

"These leaders may be Protestants, Catholics or Jews, white, Negroes or Indians, Republican or Democrat. We are giving these boys an opportunity to express themselves through different leaders."

The National Director pointed out that "there is no Scouting today in Italy, Germany or Russia, for they realize that when youth is divided among many leaders, it is impossible to dictate to it."

"Hitler and Mussolini," he said, "built their strength on the youth of the land, and the beginning of their dictatorships was marked by the suppression of Scouting."

Experts 'Doubt' 575-Mile Speed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal Aeronautics experts expressed "great doubts" Jan. 27 that the airplane flown Jan. 23 in a test dive at Buffalo, N. Y., actually had attained a speed of 575 miles an hour.

Tests at the laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics have shown that when the actual speed of an airplane approaches 500 miles an hour, a "shock wave" develops at one or more points and effectively stops it.

When the shock wave occurs on the wing, said an Army aeronautical engineer, its ability to lift the plane is destroyed and the energy of air moving over its surface is changed to heat.

The Committee has a wind tunnel which can create speeds up to 700 miles an hour. It has tested a number of types of airplanes with various combinations of wing, fuselage, and tail assembly to determine which arrangement is best.

Its reports show that no speed exceeding 475 to 500 miles an hour can be attained with the most modern airplane without the shock wave occurring on some portion and acting as a safety brake if it did not also damage the plane.

A committee engineer declared that at a speed of about 475 miles an hour, the air through which a plane flies attains a condition resembling a liquid. This phenomenon also would hold it back, he said.

The Government experts expressed the belief that the 575 miles recorded by the plane at Buffalo was probably due to an error in the device used to measure the plane's speed.

About a year ago a new Navy pursuit plane was reported to have attained a 600-mile speed in a power dive. Navy officials at that time declared that such speed was impossible.

Reich's Black Shirts Remain Major Power Behind Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—There appears to be little question but that the recent action of the Reich's Government—making the Storm Troops responsible for the fitness of Germany's manpower both before and after the compulsory Army service period—restores the Storm Troopers to a measure of the political prestige they enjoyed before the "purge" of 1934.

Their relationship with the regular Army—always a point of some stress in the Third Reich—has become a much closer one. Yet, in assessing the tremendous role which the uniformed guards of the National Socialist Party play in present-day Germany, it would be a mistake to assume that the returning influence of the Brown Shirts in any way challenges that of the Black Shirts who retain their predominant position.

The Black Shirts' Rise

It's just 10 years since Heinrich Himmler—the Black Shirt chief—took over the SS or "Schutz Staffeln" and transformed it from a small band of young men whose duty it was to protect National Socialist leaders at political meetings into a highly organized corps of hundreds of thousands.

In 1934, the SS was still a part of the SA—the "Sturm Abteilung," or Brown Shirts—but it was then made into a separate party organization and its head, Herr Himmler, became one of the inner circle of advisers to the Reichsführer. More than any other group, the SS is governed by the most careful selection, physically and racially.

Since the triumph over the SA after the shooting of its leaders, including Ernst Röhm on June 30, 1934, the SS has enormously increased in power and influence. As Herr Hitler stated the following year, it is to be a corps of picked representatives of unbending will which can gradually take over all the most important positions in internal affairs, just as the army is expected to fulfill a similar function against the enemy from without.

Herr Himmler's appointment as chief of the Reich police in June, 1936, indicated clearly that in this country there was no room for a nonpolitical organization as the guardian of public safety. This task had to be handed over to a body of true and tried representatives of the National Socialist Weltanschauung, so that the identity of State and Party should be absolute in this field.

SS Place in Police

SS leaders are in charge of the police force, the officers and men of which are now drawn almost exclusively from this corps. Many of the former police who can satisfy racial standards and have long service records are admitted into the SS, so that the dividing line between both grows fainter every day. The majority of the political and secret police whose activities are mainly responsible for the crushing of the opposition at home through the removal of any "cells" of possible discontent are drawn from this corps. The guarding of concentration camps and of political prisons also falls to its lot. In fact, without Herr Himmler's Black Shirts the National Socialist state in its present form is almost unimaginable.

Not only are the tall, handsomely uniformed youths who form so marked a feature of German city life among the most intelligent and smartest of the party's uniformed organizations, but they must also be racially impeccably Aryan to the third and fourth generation. The regulations go even further. No SS man can marry a girl who is not also deemed a worthy partner, physically and racially, for such a representative of the "German idea." In addition to submitting to rigorous medical examinations, these brides-to-be are expected to attend special courses in preparation for the role they are required to fill in the national life.

Rigorous Training

The preliminary requirements of race and physique having been satisfied by an SS man, there follows a rigorous schooling in all forms of sport, especially in the "heroic" sports such as riding and fencing, and in Weltanschauung or ideology of National Socialism. This training continues so that the SS as a whole can acquire an unbreakable esprit de corps and the individual SS man remain a resolute exponent of National Socialist ideas. Intense physical endurance and loyalty to the person of the Führer are required. Those who have attended any of the great pageants of the party, such as the annual Nuremberg Congress, must have been impressed by the crowd of well-built, athletic-looking youths who surge round Herr Hitler and carefully guard his every movement.

Herr Himmler, as the supreme head of the SS throughout the Reich, is not only an organizer of exceptional ability but also a strong adherent of those racial theories which attribute to the Nordic elements in Europe the origin of almost all its culture from time immemorial, and see it as the outstanding racial element capable of dominating the world of the future. Like the Führer, he believes wholeheartedly in the "mystic union of blood and soil" and advocates on all possible occasions the cultivation of a sense of peculiar reverence for the heroes of the Germanic past.

Germanic Culture

It is no accident that the SS uses the runic characters in its abbreviated name-title, but rather a deliberate identification of this corps with the Germanic culture advocated by Herr Hitler. Herr Himmler also supports financially and in all other possible ways excavations of prehistoric finds likely to prove his theories regarding the early Teutons and their origins. He is also behind the SS in the celebrations of pre-Christian Germanic festivals such as the "Sonnwendfeier," solstice festivals, agricultural festivals, etc.

When foreigners are amazed that no effective opposition is shown to the present regime in Germany, much of the credit can be given to the strength and outlook of the SS. In fact, it seems hardly possible except for disagreements among the leaders themselves that resistance could achieve anything, especially as the army has lost the decisive position in national life it occupied a few years ago.

The future of the Reich may well be determined by the future of its SS. Its leader who was once a land surveyor is among the half-dozen most powerful men in this State today. He has no need to court publicity or popularity, since through the organizations he controls he can influence every section of national life.

Labor Board Cites Ford

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board advised the Ford Motor Company today that it would direct the company to stop discouraging membership of its workers in C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers union at its Dearborn plants and to reinstate 29 workers, unless it was proven within 30 days that the company was not at fault.

The Board made public a proposed order against the company which will become effective 30 days from today, providing the company does not convince the Board that charges made against it are untrue. Under the proposed order the 29 workers would be reinstated with back pay.

The Board said its order also would direct the company to refrain from recognizing as a collective bargaining agency the Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc., and to cease organizing or supporting "vigilante or similar groups."

Within the 30-day period the Ford Company may file exceptions to the proposed findings and request time for oral arguments before the Board.

The proposed order originally was issued Dec. 22, 1937, as a final order, but was withdrawn over the objections of Ford Company counsel for procedural changes after the Supreme Court in April, 1938, had set aside an Agricultural Department order because of procedural defects.

Objections raised by Ford counsel to withdrawal of the original order were overruled by the Supreme Court.

The Board said its proposed order would direct the company to "cease permitting members of its service department" from interfering with its employees joining the United Auto Workers Union or any other labor organization.

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TOWN AND COUNTRY—SPORTS FIFTH FLOOR
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET

Republics Adopt Budgets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Figures on certain South American budgets, and especially on the tabulation for Argentina, attract attention here. Argentine public expenditure is assessed at 1,044 million pesos for 1939, not counting 200 millions of bond-financed public works. Included are public debt services, 212; Interior Ministry, 138; National Council of Education, 136; War Ministry, 118; and Navy, 74 millions.

The year's revenue is placed at 850 million pesos, which implies a deficit of nearly 200 millions. The Finance Committee of the Chamber thought Argentina was doing well, when taking into consideration the deficits of the United States and some European countries. It was found that the national accounts for 1938, with expenses originally estimated at less than 1,000 millions, had resulted in a 77-million peso deficit.

Dr. Pedro Groppo, Finance Minister, in seeking adoption of the estimates, which was obtained, explained how Argentina was an agricultural and pastoral country, dependent on world conditions for the marketing of its crops. After an unsatisfactory harvest, last year's buying capacity had been reduced and this was indicated in a drop in imports. Income tax revenue, however, had been maintained; and subject to international stability, general conditions might improve as a result of present harvest prospects. He added that increasing national expansion demanded increasing budgets.

The last official computation of the Argentine public debt gave a total of 4,699 million pesos (domestic) and 1,740 millions (foreign). The former is classified as 3,117 millions federal, 858 millions provincial and 722 municipal. The latter, in foreign currency at rates of exchange ruling June 30 last, and in round million figures, is composed of 1,124 millions federal, 548 provincial, and 67 municipal.

Chile's 1939 Budget, approved and promulgated, gives revenue at 1,686 million Chilean pesos and expenditure at approximately the same figure. The balance is just on the right side. The total is 77 millions more than last year.

Prior to promulgation, the Finance Minister explained that the estimates were virtually a replica of those of last year. The only increased expenditure corresponded to social services.

Peru's Budget permeated with export prosperity, is balanced at 174 million soles, an increase of 25 millions on last year's; also balanced. Estimates for the Government and Police Ministry (Interior) are 30 millions; Education, 18; Finance and Commerce, 53; War, 24; Navy and Aviation, 14; Production and Public Works, 14 millions. Notable revenue items are 22 millions from monopolies, 3 from the Post Office concession, 21 from direct taxation, 41 from import dues, and 19 from export dues.

Exponent of Jazz Frowns on Swing

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Paul Whiteman, exponent of jazz, thinks "swing" isn't music.

In town to unite his orchestra with the Pittsburgh Symphony in concerts Jan. 27 and 28 combining the works of the classical and contemporary composers, Mr. Whiteman said:

"Swing, unlike jazz, is not music. The best jazz has form and substance, but what form is there to 'Flat Foot Floogie'?"

He said, however, he had no idea whether jazz would survive the test of time, adding:

"If I were to predict that it won't live, it might live for centuries."

Half of the concert programs will include the works of such contemporary composers as George Gershwin and Duke Ellington. Mr. Whiteman and his musicians participate in these concerts once each year to encourage modern composers in their work.

It was such a concert that gave the world Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue."

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Mosely Asks Legion To Fight Communism

DECATUR, Ga. (AP)—George Van Horn Moseley, retired Major General and New Deal critic, called on the American Legion Jan. 26 to form the nucleus of an anti-Communist organization "to save America from herself."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Decatur Legion Post, General Moseley strove to prove the National Administration is Communistic in aim and "what saps we are to lie down and take it." He urged also friendship and co-operation with Japan and struck at the nomination of Felix Frankfurther, Harvard law professor, to the Supreme Court.

General Moseley, questioning the advisability of extending U. S. fortifications in the Pacific, said, ". . . The instrument that stopped the advance of Communism in the China and Far East is a long wall, built of the breasts of Japanese soldiers. Let us adopt a policy of friendship with Japan. . . ."

The speaker criticized also the Administration's attitude toward Germany, called for the extermination of the Spanish Loyalist Government, and praised the labor policy of Reichsführer Hitler in Germany.

Senator Proposes Farm Appeal Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming has offered his congressional associates a two-point program to keep young folks down on the farm:

1. Rapid extension of electric power lines to farm homes.
2. Increasing the share of Federal highway funds for building "real farm-to-market roads."

"This country needs to do some serious thinking about making farm life more attractive," Senator Schwartz said. "Many of the serious problems of relief, unemployment, and other national issues have resulted from too much concentration of population in the cities."

Air France Liner Crashes In Fog Near Cologne

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Two passengers and the crew of four were killed today when an Air France liner en route from Paris to Cologne crashed against a smokestack four miles southwest of Cologne in a fog.

The pilot apparently believed he was nearing the Cologne airport but had misjudged his distance in the fog and was four miles off his course.

Suits Held Bar To Miami Cleanup

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Suits brought by private citizens against reputed gambling houses threatened Jan. 24 to tie the hands of police officers and permit open operation of roulette, dice, and other games illegal in Florida.

Lee Hankins and N. C. Griffis filed suits against the Royal Palm Club and the Frolics Club, asking Circuit Court orders for their closing as public nuisances.

State and county prosecuting officials said that if the Court grants the petitions, operators of the Clubs can appeal to the State Supreme Court and Sheriff D. C. Coleman and other officers could be enjoined from interfering with the Clubs until the Courts finish consideration of the cases.

Officers already have found out how this works. Last summer Vincent Jones obtained a nuisance order against the Merry-Go-Round, another large resort. The case still is pending and Circuit Judge Worth Trammell has enjoined Sheriff Coleman from interfering with the establishment.

School Today Found Maintaining Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Despite bigger classes, crowded buildings and "a more heterogeneous school population," academic high school students today learn just as much as those of a decade ago, according to Dr. Philip A. Boyer, director of the Philadelphia Board of Education's division of research.

After giving tests in languages, natural science, and history to all 12-B academic pupils, Dr. Boyer checked results of similar tests given 10 years ago. They were equally good.

Thus the recent extension of vocational and mechanical courses hasn't impaired the school's ability to provide the old-fashioned brand of academic training, he said.

Garden to Beautify Swedish Pavilion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A garden courtyard, shaded by white birches and centered with a mirror pool is being built for the Swedish Pavilion at the World's Fair. The garden will occupy more than half of the pavilion's 25,000 square feet of ground space and will contain more than 3,000 square feet of flower beds.

Surrounding the square will be one-story loggias in the functional architecture of Sweden. Sven Markelius is architect for the pavilion, which will be decorated with panels and furnishings from Sweden.

A special booth will supply tourist pictures and information and in the pavilion will be displayed representative Swedish products, with special emphasis on modern furniture.

Filtering Philadelphia's Water Through By-Product of Coal Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A movement to filter Philadelphia's water through "anthrafilt," a powdery by-product of hard-coal mining, rather than through the seashore sand used now, has been launched by Dr. Arthur P. Keegan, City Councilman and medical authority.

"It is preferable from the standpoints of health and economy," he asserted, "and the widespread use of anthrafilt would rescue the Pennsylvania hard-coal industry. I intend to recommend it to Governor James as the most logical solution of the anthracite problem in this State."

The advantages of filtering water with anthrafilt were discovered by a research laboratory at Penn State College. It is already in use in 28 states.

"Sand particles are round and a sand filter is quickly blocked by silt," Dr. Keegan explained. "Anthrafilt particles are angular and the filter stays open longer. It won't freeze and it can be backwashed more easily.

"Three gallons of water will filter through anthrafilt in the time two gallons filter through sand, and Philadelphia could cut down its 16 acres of filter beds by the use of anthrafilt. Sand has a slight chemical action that gives drinking water a definite taste, while anthrafilt is neutral.

"Anthrafilt weighs one-half as much as sand, and thus would permit a saving on freight costs. I also believe that Philadelphia could obtain unusually low freight rates on anthrafilt or use in the City-owned plant, whereas rates on sand, which has to cross a state line, cannot be reduced.

Smoke Abatement Found Inadequate

PITTSBURGH (AP)—An authority on smoke abatement declared Jan. 25 existing methods had failed to eliminate the so-called smoke nuisance in large cities and that "obviously new or different ways must be developed."

H. B. Meller of Pittsburgh, Managing Director of the Air Hygiene Foundation, told the convention of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers any workable plan must "really prevent violations."

Under such a system he said more responsibility would be placed on home owners and operators of factories and heating plants.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

Czech Press 'Assimilated' Under German Domination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The changes in politics and economics resulting from the Reich's acquisition of the Sudeten areas and from its influence over the Czechoslovak Goverment's policy have also shown themselves in the newspaper world.

With the opening of 1939, a number of newspapers in the German language disappeared, and also some Czech ones closed down or were "assimilated" to a new order of things. It is not too much to say that the old free press, as it existed before the September crisis, has entirely disappeared—for the time being at any rate.

Among the German newspapers to go on Dec. 31 were the Prager Presse, Prager Abendblatt, and the Bohemia. In addition, there were a number of weeklies and political reviews, representing many different shades of opinion, which also suffered from the change. After the absorption of Austria by the Reich and the consequent silencing of all policy but the National Socialist, Czechoslovak newspapers developed more and more their Central and Southeast European connections as a promising future market. But political events changed all this.

The Prager Presse, established in 1921, was the official organ of Dr. Eduard Benes in foreign policy, and at home followed a policy to the left. Bohemia, after existing for 110 years, was the defender of a policy of co-operation between the Germans and Czechs in this Republic, and was not only the oldest German newspaper in this State, but also the second oldest in the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Its circulation had greatly decreased during the past few years, and at the end was only 6,000. With it disappeared also the Prager Montagblatt, which the Bohemia had recently acquired. Negotiations to sell Bohemia to the German National Socialists here extended over a long period, but were unsuccessful. But the paper, despite its collapse, ended up on a note of hope for the future.

Five German Newspapers

The Prager Tagblatt will be Prague's only newspaper in the German language in future, and be one of but five throughout the country. It is to be a semi-official organ and receive a monthly grant of 50,000 crowns, (about $1,316). Its editorial staff has already been Aryanized, through the dismissal of five of its members, including the well-known writer Max Brod. Eight more Jewish writers will remain for the time being, but this is obviously only a temporary concession until the journal is in working order again.

It is also considered likely that the relations of the Tagblatt with the Government are only temporary since it is intended that the German press here shall be only for the German section of the population, and a Prager Beobachter, following the policy of the "Beobachters" in Berlin, Munich, and Vienna, is expected to replace it.

Among the newspapers in the Czech language which have ceased publication are the Prazske Novinny and the Pravo Lidu. The former, official government organ, was in its 259th year, and had played an important role in Czech journalism. During the troublous years, 1846 to 1849, it was edited by the famous writer, Karel Havlicek Borovsky. The Pravo Lidu had been the organ of the Czech Social Democrats. Its place is to be taken by the Narodni Prace (National Work) which will voice the opinions of the new National Workers' Party.

Another important change expected in well-informed circles is that of the disappearance very soon of Ceske Slovo, a morning paper, which sponsored the views of the Czech National Socialists — the Benes Party, which is not to be confused with the party of the same name in Germany.

Reading Public Lacking

The need for greater concentration in the Czech newspaper world had long been recognized by the Czechs themselves, and it was realized that the loss of more than 2,000,000 Germans must lead to many of the German language newspapers disappearing, for lack of a reading public. But the changes which have now been affected under totalitarian pressure from the Reich is quite a different thing, and its consequences will be seen in the next generation's ideas.

Undoubtedly, another innovation will be the banning of foreign journals with an anti-totalitarian bias, so that not only the freedom of expression hitherto enjoyed by the Czechs will be restricted, but also their knowledge of the outside world will henceforth come through tainted glasses.

Moreover, in Slovakia, some bourgeoise and social democratic papers which favored the centralization policy of Prague, including the Slovensky Dennik and the Slovensky Hlas, are now no more.

British Drive for Exports Urged by Trade Chambers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Establishment of a panel of businessmen to help the Government negotiate trade agreements is urged in a Report on the Export Trade issued here by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

The report emphasizes that it would be undesirable for Britain merely to embark on a "trade drive" in opposition to that of other countries.

"It is essential," the report adds, "to inspire the business world in this country to fresh and sustained enterprise in a spirit of confidence and progress. To do so a new trade policy by the British Government is essential.

"The Association is of the opinion," it is stated, "that the task of securing proper trade agreements with overseas countries is of the highest importance to the welfare and employment of the people of this country.

"Under present conditions the Government rightly devotes special attention to national defense, national finance, and foreign affairs, but the Association feels that questions connected with overseas trade are of equal importance."

The Association last October convened a special committee of 36 prominent businessmen to consider the decline of Britain's export trade and to suggest remedies.

These 36 men-of-commerce believe that to negotiate the trade agreements which they recommend the Government should have the expert help of a panel of highly qualified advisers from among whom those to take part in any particular negotiation should be chosen.

They also make a long list of further recommendations, including the suggestion that the Government should review world markets in terms of values and volumes, and so determine an objective for future action which should be founded on a combination of what would be ideally desirable with what is reasonably feasible.

It is urged that the Government "will not shrink from withdrawing the Most-Favored-Nation Clause from countries which are not prepared to give Britain acceptable treatment."

For this purpose it is recommended that a three-column tariff be instituted, the lowest range of which will apply to the Empire, the middle range to countries with which Britain has a Most-Favored-Nation agreement and which return "satisfactory treatment," and the highest range to countries which are not prepared to negotiate acceptable trading agreements.

The Association's report also adds a "footnote" backing the shipping industry in its demands for Government assistance.

The Association considers that an essential factor in the maintenance and development of Britain trade, both import and export," the report declares, "to which special attention should be given in making new trade agreements, is the need of British industry and commerce to have at their command, especially in time of war, an adequate British mercantile marine."

"Developments are taking place throughout the world with such rapidity that they may lead to a further decline in our overseas trade unless remedial measures are at once undertaken, and ground once lost may prove irretrievable," the report warns.

"The disinclination of British exporters to advocate a general system of subsidies on our exports," the report states, "is an additional reason for urging the adoption of the new methods which the Association is putting forward."

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"Take us off this precarious raft," they seem to plead in the photograph taken by G. Alexander of Times-Wide World on view at the New York Press Photographers' Association annual exhibit.

Chiang Promises Final Victory Over Japan

The News

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 27 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared yesterday that "China never will compromise or surrender even halfway" and that "China eventually will emerge the victor."

China's leader in the 18-months war, addressing the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, or Government Party, asserted Japan's resources of man power were dwindling rapidly as compared with China's.

The Background

KWEILIN, Kwangsi, Southwest China (AP)—The question of who controls the Chinese Army has become increasingly pertinent as China baffles all observers by its prolonged resistance.

There has been much speculation as to whether the real control is held by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek alone, or a group of big generals—men like Chang Chih-chung at Shanghai, Li Tsung-jen at Suchow, and Chen Cheng at Hankow—or some secret war council, possibly of foreign advisers.

The fact is the Chinese Army has no clearly defined organization whereby responsibility for battle plans, victories, and defeats can be traced. This lack of dependable staff work is responsible for the almost daily blunders.

For example, supreme commander of the South China war zone at the time of the Canton fiasco last Oct. 21 was the Chinese War Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-chin. Yet he never visited the Province and took no responsibility for the disaster.

At Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters, which is now scattered over the three cities of Kweilin, Kweiyang, and Chungking, a group of about 400 staff officers are drawing battle plans, arranging transportation and supply lines, training recruits, and supervising replacements. Most of these men are little known and have little authority.

"Inner Cabinet"

All important decisions must be submitted to Chiang Kai-shek personally. The Generalissimo then consults a few trusted men. This "inner cabinet"—if it can be called such—includes two of Chiang's oldest enemies, Gen. Pan Chung-hsi of Kwangsi, and Chou En-lai of the Communists. They have been consulted during every crisis of the past 18 months.

Two other men close to the ear of Chiang Kai-shek are his Chief of Staff, Gen. Chen Cheng, and the War Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-chin.

No foreign advisers are credited with having had any great influence during the present war. The 52 German officers recalled by Reichsführer Hitler last June had been used primarily as training directors for Chiang Kai-shek's new divisions. They cometimes gave advice. It was seldom followed.

Russian officers who are giving instruction in the use of Russian machine guns and artillery have even less influence. Only westerner reputed to remain in a position of confidence on the Chinese staff is Edmund Stinnes, a German who acts as Commandant of Headquarters, controlling Chiang Kai-shek's private radio, airplane, and bodyguards.

Beneath the Generalissimo's "inner cabinet" and the 400 bureaucrats are the field generals, about 100 Army corps commanders, and 200 division chiefs. These are the men responsible for operations of Chiang Kai-shek's 2,000,000 soldiers.

Blame for Blunders

Most blunders during the first year and a half of the war have been attributed to corps commanders. More than half of these 98 men are war lord officers and relics of feudalism. Yet all battle plans must pass through their hands. General Chiang gave all these men positions of great "face."

A modicum of change has been completed in the field staff. The Shangtung Governor, Han Fu-chu, was executed. Half a dozen other generals have been cashiered or given nominal positions with little actual authority. This group includes the Shansi war lord, Yen Hsi-shan; defender of Nanking, Gen Tang Sheng-chih; defender of Shanghai, Gen. Chang Chih-chung; former Peiping commander, Sung Cheh-yuan; and the prewar Governor of Honan, Gen. Liu Chih.

A few generals have been killed in action—very few, because their headquarters generally are at least 30 miles behind the lines.

On the whole, Chiang Kai-shek has made little progress in the organization of an efficient staff.

Among the 200 divisional commanders are a few young men who have excellent field generalship, but they are not promoted to higher positions as they would be in a western army. For example, the divisional commander who won the Battle of Taierhchwang in Shantung last April, Gen. Chih Fengcheng, was not mentioned in Government reports. Credit for the victory was taken by the superior commanders, Gen. Sun Lien-chung and Gen. Li Tsung-jen.

Strength of Army

A check of the field armies and training camps at the close of 1938 revealed a total of 1,980,000 men in the combat force, approximately 500,000 in irregular guerrilla units, and 400,000 in training camps.

At the present rate of mobilization China has not begun to utilize its enormous reserves of man power. The total of men mobilized in the years 1937-38, including soldiers still in service, was 4,500,000, or roughly 1 per cent of the national population.

If China should mobilize the same proportion of men the United States did in the World War, it would have an army of 15,000,000.

The output of newly trained reserves has continued at the rate of about 100,000 men a month since the fall of Hankow, last October. Recruiting is concentrated largely in the southwest, northwest, and southern provinces.

The recruiting system is typical of China's topsy-turvy organization. Theoretically, every man between the ages of 18 and 48 is subject to conscription. Quotas are divided among counties and cities and again subdivided among each group of 100 families. In actual practice there is considerable bribery in the final choice of recruits.

Wealthy Pay Tribute

One Szechwan official revealed that recruiting officers go first to rich families to recruit youths. The merchant or small broker is glad to pay from $50 to $1,000 in Chinese currency to buy off the officers.

When every wealthy family has paid sufficient tribute, the quota is filled by coolies and peasants.

An American Army officer in China, after spending more than a year among Chinese troops, concluded "the Chinese soldier is the finest fighting man in the world if given competent officers. The coolie can outwalk any other soldier in the world, and his physical courage is unexcelled."

Unfortunately, the typical Chinese officer, an arrogant, self-educated gentleman, cares little about the sufferings of these coolie fighters. Whole divisions have been sacrificed on useless ventures without misgivings.

Of All Things . . . !

A Very Singular Plural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—When is plural?

Grammarians are in a dither over the United States 1½-cent stamp and believe they have caught the department in a lapsus linguae.

The cent-and-a-half stamp, brown and bearing the profile of Martha Washington, carries the word "cents."

The grammar experts, however, insist that it takes two to make plural, not necessarily a fraction more than one. Hence, they argue that the stamp should bear the word "cent"—without the "s."

Postmaster-General James Farley is not convinced that the grammarians are right, and is reported looking into the matter. If the error were conceded, philatelists say, the defective stamps probably would be considered rare a few years from now.

Salt Lake Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Great Salt Lake was four inches higher on Dec. 31, 1938, than it was a year ago, measurements made on a gauge at Midlake on the railroad cutoff reveal.

This increase indicates to experts that the lake is continuing its gradual rise which was started several years ago.

The briny waters advanced one inch during the last half of December, which brought the seasonal rise to six inches since last Oct. 15. It will rise several inches more before next summer, when evaporation will reverse the trend.

Mice and Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore. — Surprises often come in small purchases.

At least they did for a salesgirl in one of this city's stores. After waiting on a customer who made a small purchase the clerk went to the cash register to ring up the 25-cent sale.

The cash register reacted in part when the proper key was pressed. Not only did the glass hood atop the appliance register the amount of the sale, but it also rang up one, very-much-alive mouse that scampered too and fro in its glass cage.

In response to the startled screams help arrived promptly—for the mouse.

Dramatizing Statistics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To promote the sale of Boulder Dam power, the Los Angeles Municipal Bureau of Power and Light, which is the chief distributor of the Colorado River current, has dramatized electricity's potential service and efficiency by digging up and publicizing such facts as this: an ordinary 200-watt lamp in five hours uses one kilowatt-hour, which equals 2,655,200 foot-pounds, which is more energy than a man consumes in wheelbarrowing 51 tons of concrete up three feet, every day for eight days.

Just S.S.S.S.S.S.

READING, Pa. (AP)—A report that the S. S. S. S. S. S. had been organized caused School Superintendent Thomas Ford some wonderment.

He investigated and learned:

The S. S. S. S. S. S. was a group of Junior High school pupils pledged to keep selves, building and grounds clean. And the symbols meant: "Southern School Students Spick and Span Society."

France Declines To Accept Tani As Japanese Envoy

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Foreign Office disclosed today that France had declined to accept Masayuki Tani as Ambassador to Paris.

Japan proposed Mr. Tani in November, the Foreign Office said, but France refused to accept him on the grounds he erroneously had accused France of aiding China. Mr. Tani's statement was said to have been made at a press conference last summer.

The Foreign Office statement said Japan repeatedly had protested to France against munition shipments to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"It is proper, therefore," the statement asserted, "for Minister Tani to uphold the expressed views of his Government. The French Government's attitude is a matter which the Japanese Government fails to understand."

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—The post of Japanese Ambassador to France was expected today to be left vacant temporarily. French refusal to accept Masayuki Tani followed declarations by Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet in the Chamber of Deputies that France stands shoulder to shoulder with Britain and the United States in refusing to accept Japan's disregard of the nine-power "Open Door" treaty in China.

1,200 at Mrs. Hull's Tea

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, gave a tea Jan. 25, and 1,200 persons came. It set a season's record for crowds at the official "at homes" given by Cabinet wives.

Hungary Forbids Mass Dismissals By Employers

BUDAPEST (AP)—Mass dismissals of workers in factories and offices are forbidden by an emergency decree published Jan. 25 in the Official Gazette.

The decree applies to all firms with 50 or more employees, and is effective immediately.

It apparently is intended to keep in operation the businesses of Jewish proprietors, some of whom are seeking to wind up their enterprises because of proposed legislation for the regulation of Jews in Hungary.

Anti-Semitic Statutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary's new anti-Semitic statute which is pending as Government legislation takes the country one step further along the road which elsewhere has led to complete exclusion of Jews from public life.

The important point, however, is the extent to which the law will actually be enforced, and no one at present knows the answer. At any rate, it does not come fully into force until 1943.

The new law takes the place of the so-called "first" Jewish law put into effect last spring. The most drastic part of the proposals is that the law bases the definition of "Jewish" upon "race," not religion. One Jewish parent causes a person to be regarded as a Jew. Those of one quarter Jewish blood and those who are half Jewish but whose parents were baptized before marriage, are considered non-Jewish.

Ex-soldiers with medals for bravery or who have two other war medals, and those 50 per cent war invalids, are also classed as non-Jewish. According to the law the Minister of the Interior may withdraw the rights of citizenship from those to whom it has been given since July 1, 1914, except from those who cannot leave the country.

Jews still have an active and passive right of vote, but must vote 30 days later than others, and can be represented in Parliament and communal organizations by not more than six per cent of the whole number of elected Representatives.

For the Upper House no Jew can be chosen. No state or public office can be occupied by a Jew. In the "intellectual life" of the country Jews can occupy no more than six per cent, which is reckoned their proportion to the total population.

In the professions of law, engineering, medicine, the press, and stage there can be only six per cent. Responsible editors and publishers can no longer be Jews, nor can theater and movie concerns be under Jewish management. It is to be put into effect by Jan. 1, 1943, except in regard to the press in which it is operative in one year's time.

The law also gives the Government power to regulate the emigration of Jews and to transfer Jewish property.

Alibis Offered In Newark Trial Of Fraud Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27—The trial of Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein and 12 other defendants in Common Pleas Court yesterday entered a new phase with defense attorneys offering alibis for their clients. Judge Dallas Flannagan and the 14-man jury, hearing the charges that the Mayor and the other defendants, many of whom are one-time city officials, defrauded the city in land purchases, listened yesterday to the defense counsels shifting blame for the alleged frauds around the circle of defendants and even others not on trial.

John E. Toolan, State Senator and attorney for the Mayor, declared that Mr. Ellenstein had relied upon the findings of Fred W. Decamp, city title expert, in regard to the appraisal and purchase of the Cotton-Alling, Gommersal and Perry land tracts in the Newark Airport and Port Newark areas.

Edward R. McGlynn, attorney for Reginald C. S. Parnall, one-time City Commissioner, declared his client voted for the purchase also on the strength of his confidence in Mr. Decamp.

Counsel for City Commissioners Pearce R. Franklin, and Anthony F. Minisi, declared they had voted for the land purchase on the confidence they had in the Mayor.

All attorneys declared that there was no evidence that their clients had profited personally through the transactions.

Stokowski to Record Music for Disney Film

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP) Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, announced Jan. 24 he had signed Leopold Stokowski, noted symphony director, to an 18-month contract to direct and record the music for the forthcoming Disney concert feature. Mr. Disney said "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" and seven other compositions of classical appeal will be included in the score. Deems Taylor will act as narrator and technical advisor.

Recording is scheduled to start in Philadelphia in April, with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Disney said the contract is the longest ever signed by Mr. Stokowski.

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I NOTICED THAT YOU DANCED MORE SMOOTHLY THAN EVER, JACK—BUT WHAT IS FLEX-O-LACE?
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Group in Little Michigan City Points Way to Industrial Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Mich.—Happy results of efforts made over four years ago to settle a strike fairly were recorded here recently when 150 workers in a furnace and foundry company of this small city, together with their wives, were entertained at a dinner by their employers.

Achievements in good will were reported at this banquet by both men and management. Promise of year-round work without layoffs has been kept and the business has thrived to the extent that the management could distribute a $20,000 bonus at the dinner, it was shown.

Speakers at the banquet were F. E. Ross, President of the American Furnace Company and the American Boiler and Foundry Company, which employ the men, and James McConnell, representing the International Molders Union of North America.

A six-point program of fair industrial relations followed by the companies was outlined by Mr. Ross, as follows:

1. Management must be honest. Employees must have complete confidence in their employers.
2. Employees must be assured a full year of work.
3. No worker should be discharged for any cause but incompetence.
4. Grievances must be adjusted at once.
5. Employees should be kept informed about the details of the business.
6. Employees must be paid the highest possible wages.

Mr. Ross compared industrial relations to that of marriage, stressing the importance of avoiding quarrels in both relationships.

Mr. McConnell, speaking for labor, declared that the business philosophy established by these companies set a standard which will be followed by many others during the next few years. No written agreements were needed between workers and employers in these concerns, he said, because the companies always lived up to every promise.

"A remarkable thing about the party," said one woman who attended it, "was that all classes and nationalities were mingling as one large family. Old-time and modern dances were danced, and a fine program of talks was given. I'm sure all are just a little more friendly than before the party."

The American Furnace and Foundry Company was organized here in 1920 with local capital. Four years later the American Boiler and Foundry Company was established, the original plant being enlarged to make room for it.

Speakers Cite Europe's Gagged Press As Warning for U. S. to Be on Guard

DURHAM, N. C.—The thoroughly controlled and censored press of certain European nations cannot fail to impress upon American journalists the added responsibility that rests upon them, to keep the press of this country free, two speakers declared before the North Carolina Newspaper Institute, at its mid-winter banquet at Duke University, a co-sponsor of the Institute, with the North Carolina Press Association and the State University, at Chapel Hill.

John Newton Aiken, of the Baltimore Sun editorial staff, recently London correspondent for that paper, blamed the British press for "permitting the Cabinet to transact some of its business in secret, particularly at the time of lifting sanctions from Italy."

Dr. Hornell Hart, Professor of Sociology at Duke University, said that "loss of the freedom of the press would be one of the most ominous symptoms of world derangement."

The Newspaper Institute was moved to Duke from Chapel Hill, where earlier sessions were held at the State University.

In Chapel Hill, Weldon James, foreign correspondent of the United Press, who has covered war fronts in both China and Spain, said "there is almost unanimous opinion among informed observers abroad that war in Europe is inevitable." He declared there is a 50-50 opinion the conflict will start in the spring of 1939 and that the United States will be drawn into it within six months or a year. Regarding the war in Spain, he declared that "it has lasted so much longer than anyone thought, that it seems useless to try to predict when it might end."

Mr. James was aboard the U. S. S. Panay when it was bombed by Japanese in Chinese waters.

Another Institute speaker was Maj. Arthur L. Fletcher, former North Carolina newspaperman, recently State Commissioner of Labor, and now Assistant Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor. He said local legislation will be necessary for the universal adoption of standards set up in the Wage and Hour Law because of restrictions that are placed on the commerce power of the Federal Government.

"While the Supreme Court might sustain a broader grant of Federal power to regulate wages and hours," Major Fletcher told North Carolina newspapermen, some of whom were his former colleagues, "numerous decisions from that Court, including the decision in the NRA case, suggest that expansion of State legislation to accompany Federal legislation is required to reach the major portion of American workers."

President Favors Tuneful Old Deal

NEW YORK (AP)—There's not a single hot tune among President Roosevelt's nine favorite songs which will be broadcast Monday night, Jan. 30, as a birthday greeting to the President.

To help celebrate his birthday, Kay Kyser wrote asking Mr. Roosevelt for his favorites, so they could be included in the band leader's broadcast.

Back from the White House came the list:

"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes."
"Juanita."
"Love's Old Sweet Song."
"Anchors Aweigh."
"Yellow Rose of Texas."
"Boots and Saddles."
"Last Round Up."
"Old Kentucky Home."
"Home on the Range."

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Rock Island

"Daughter likes COCOMALT better" Monitor-reader Mrs. Margaret Lewis of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writes:

"I made a change to COCOMALT *and I am very happy to let you know. My daughter has expressed her liking for it much better than other chocolate drinks."*

The delicious chocolate malt flavor of COCOMALT appeals to more children than any other beverage of its kind. Have you tried COCOMALT for *your* children? They'll love it. Serve it with their meals . . . after school or play. Order some COCOMALT from *your* grocer soon!

COCOMALT *is a product of* R. B. DAVIS CO., *Hoboken, N. J.*

Franco Armies Advance North In Move to Corner Loyalists

HENDAYE, France (AT THE SPANISH FRONTIER), Jan. 27 (AP)—General Francisco Franco's Insurgent armies continued their advance toward the French Frontier from captured Barcelona today against the last of the Government forces in northeastern Spain.

Insurgent dispatches said the troops had marched into Badalona, on the coast eight miles north of Barcelona.

This strategic factory town served as one of the sources of the Government's electric power and the center of many of its war industries.

The closely-packed workers' stucco cottages, however, have been largely wrecked by repeated Insurgent air raids.

Beyond Badalona the next immediate objective of the Insurgent columns is Granollers—just inland from the Mediterranean and 20 miles north of Barcelona.

Insurgent troops were nearing this goal from the positions of Tarrasa and Sabadell, northwest of Barcelona, which were taken yesterday while General Franco's main forces were making formal entry into Barcelona.

Almost all of the Government's 300,000-Man Catalonian Army had been withdrawn northward to the defense line running from Arenys de Mar, on the coast about 20 miles northeast of Barcelona, to the French border by way of Solsona, 50 miles northwest of Barcelona.

Capital Relinquished

They had chosen to relinquish their Capital without the hand-to-hand struggle threatened at the 11th hour by the Government radio station.

Peace of a sort had come to Barcelona, but the war still raged along the edge of the northeastern Catalonian zone the Government had chosen to defend.

General Franco's airmen rained bombs on Figueras, some 60 miles northeast of Barcelona, new seat of several of the Government ministries.

The General sent the bulk of his armies in pursuit of Government troops.

In Insurgent broadcast announced that yesterday General Franco's troops had occupied Sabadell and Tarrasa on the Barcelona-Manresa highway. Sabadell is eight miles northwest of Barcelona and Tarrasa four miles farther west.

In Barcelona, the red and gold flag of the Insurgents' regime fluttered in the broad central square, Plaza de Catalynya, to the strains of military bands.

The palm-lined boulevards were full of white-robed Moroccans, mountain troops of Navarre, and Italians of the Littorio Division.

Many among Barcelona's war-weary population of nearly 1,500,000 persons cheered the Insurgent columns. Gunners on the semicircular siege line on the inland side of Barcelona had cut off retreat during the two days in which the insurgents maneuvered for a mass penetration of the City.

Franco ordered planes to drop 400,000 leaflets over Madrid to inform the inhabitants of the capture of Barcelona. The capture was accompanied, according to Insurgent dispatches by the freeing of 1,200 sympathizers of General Franco who had been prisoners of the Government in Montjuich Fort.

The enormous task of reorganization of the City, however, remained for the Insurgent regime, which placed occupation services in charge of Undersecretary of State Alvarez Arenas.

As pictured by Insurgent dispatches, the occupation of the city was accompanied by the distribution of large stores of food which had been transported in the wake of the offensive across Catalonia.

Towns in Insurgent Spain such as Burgos, Corunna, Leon, and Salamanca were said to have sent many truckloads of food and cash gifts for the relief of Barcelona, which had been under war rations for months.

Women in bright blue uniforms, handed out condensed milk, bread, and other provisions from large trucks which had moved into Barcelona yesterday in the wake of the troops.

So thick were the crowds that troops attempting to march northward in the continued campaign against what is left of Government-held Catalonia were held up for hours in some instances.

Food queues were orderly but the civilians were impatient.

Most of the people in the lines were badly clad. Few even had coats despite the icy wind. Most of them were bareheaded and some were without shoes.

These lines were the only places where civilians could get anything to eat. The Insurgents said General Franco had been requisitioning supplies from every available source to meet Barcelona's needs.

Travelers coming into the city were required to bring their own food.

The Insurgent leaders ordered all workers to return to their regular employment tomorrow.

Restoring Services

Gas, electricity, and water services partially shut off or curtailed several days ago were being restored.

Four hours after the Insurgents entered the city an Insurgent officer entered the Government radio stations and found the announcer still broadcasting Government music and news announcements.

The officer ordered the announcer to cease and had to threaten to call in troops to convince him the city had fallen.

Government dispatches tonight from Gerona said the Army had retired in good order with ample equipment and was ready to make a defensive stand in northern Catalonia.

An attempt to hold Barcelona, the dispatch said, would have meant risk separating the Army into two parts. It was explained such an eventuality would have weakened considerably the Government's remaining forces.

Russian Headlines Calm

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—Soviet Russian newspapers today reported the fall of Barcelona without comment under such calm headlines as: "Situation in Catalonia."

The dispatches of special correspondents from the Spanish warfront, however, declared the loss of Barcelona did not mean the loss of all Catalonia. They said the Spanish Government would continue to defend what is described here as "the gateway into France."

Demonstration in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—French students massed outside the Italian Embassy yesterday in an anti-Fascist demonstration at the moment Barcelona was being occupied by Spanish Insurgent troops, including Italians.

"Venice for France," the students cried in parody of recent Italian demands for French territory.

Police broke up the demonstration, arresting three students.

Gerona Loyalist Capital?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy, after contacting the Loyalist Government by cable, said yesterday the Government probably would establish itself in Gerona, about 50 miles north of Barcelona.

The Embassy said Loyalist troops in Catalonia were taking up new positions north of Barcelona, and would continue to resist the Insurgent advance.

Spanish Royalty at Mass

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—The former King and Queen of Spain, Alfonso and Victoria Eugenia, with other members of the Spanish Royal Family attended a mass in the Spanish Church of the Virgin of Montserrat today in celebration of Barcelona's capture by the Insurgents.

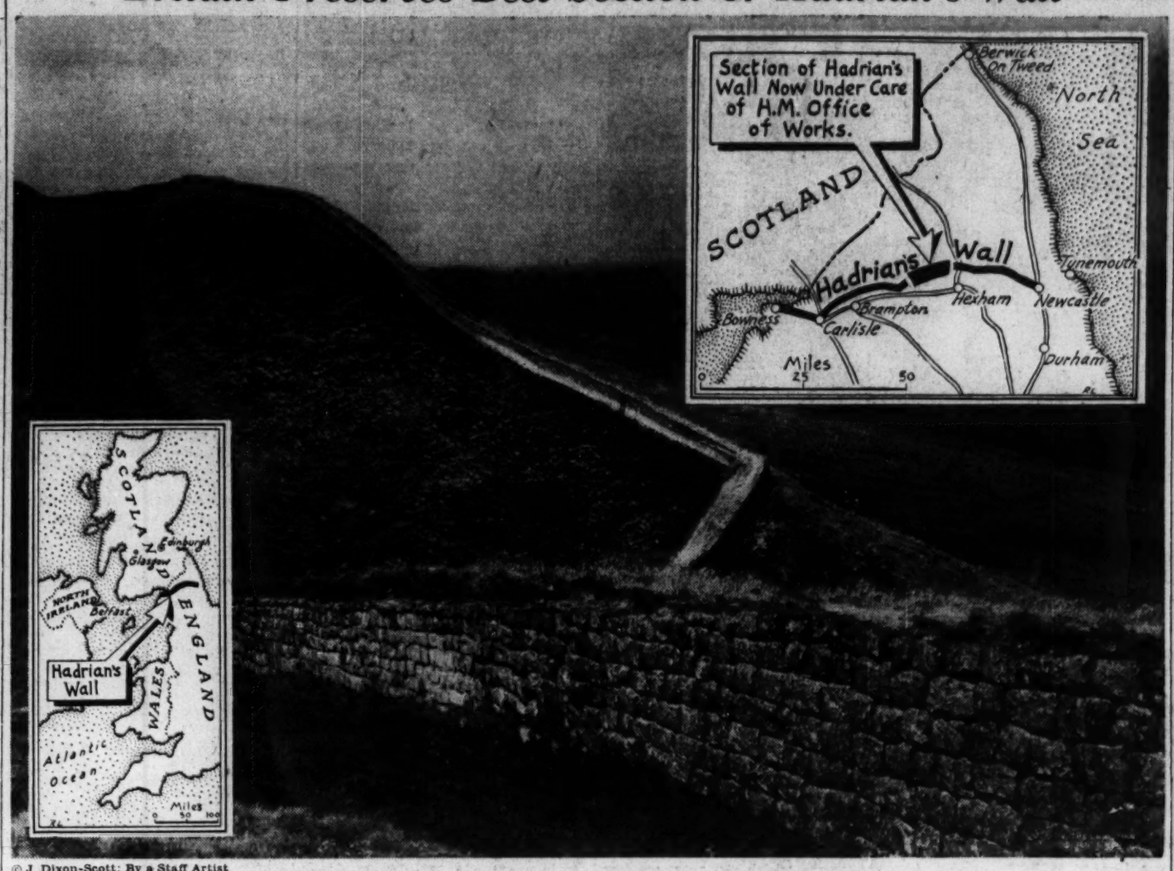
Policy Game Aired In New Hines Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—Story of the late "Dutch" Schultz' seizure of the Harlem policy game and its evolution into a $26,000,000-a-year racket was begun anew Jan. 27 at the second trial of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader.

Mr. Hines, whose first trial ended abortively last September, is charged with conspiracy in the operation of the policy racket during Shultz's domination of the vast enterprise. The State charges he used his political position to protect the racket from police and judicial interference.

Wilfrid Brunder, Harlem real esate owner, was the first witness called by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey in General Sessions Court. He explained methods of playing the policy game.

Britain Preserves Best Section of Hadrian's Wall



© J. Dixon-Scott; By a Staff Artist

Northumberland Area Also Includes Roman Settlement and Ancient Fort

Hoare Denounces Panicmongers As He Hails Defense

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare vigorously condemned "panicmongers" and declared Britain and its Empire were invincible in an address yesterday in Swansea, Wales.

Sir Samuel, who cited confidence and preparedness as two great national needs, declared:

"Economic strength is one of the greatest lines of defense—and our economic system has stood the strains and stresses of crises of recent years better than any other system in the world."

The British Navy was of "incalculable" importance to the Nation's strength, he said, with its new strategy adopted as the result of its acquisition of air power.

Praise for Chamberlain

Sir Samuel praised Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain as "the lifebuoy of Europe."

He attacked as "preposterous" the charges by the Government's Opposition that British prestige had sunk to "the lowest possible depth and that Mr. Neville Chamberlain is either a guileless old man who always is taken in by the cunning dictators or a Fascist in disguise who is ready to sacrifice British interests for Fascist favors."

Calling the British Navy "the second of our great national assets," Sir Samuel criticized "some foolish people" who were saying that "naval power is no longer the strength and stay of the British Empire."

"Today," he declared, "the rebuilding of the fleet has reached an advanced stage. The new fleet is an asset of incalculable importance in any assessment of British strength."

New Aviation Problems

Sir Samuel said "aviation has created new problems for the Navy as it has for the Army and for civil life."

But, he added, the Admiralty in recent years has adapted its strategy and tactics so that "proper use of the air force by the Navy itself will extend, rather than diminish, British sea power."

Refuting the "doctrine of a knock-out blow" through air attack, the Home Secretary said:

"It is not to be supposed that an enemy force would be left free to attack these shores."

He stressed the effectiveness of counterattack—"the form of air warfare in which we have always excelled."

The Will to Resist

Even if air attack inflicted "all the destruction upon us that critics claim," he said that "no air attack would ever destroy our will to resist."

Later he added:

"I am told that in the United States there is a class of people who sit listening in hysterical excitement to what is called hot music and waiting for the final crash.

"Americans in their forcible language call them jitterbugs.

"There are many people in Europe today who seem to be behaving in much the same way. They sit listening to all the hot music of scares and alarms, waiting helplessly for the crash that, according to them, will destroy us all."

That, he said, "is not the way to meet danger." He appealed for domestic political unity and preparedness based on the "strength of democracy."

Britain's Thanks For Aid to Cavalier

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British Government thanked the United States Jan. 27 for the "exceptional efforts" by the United States Army, Navy, and Coast Guard to locate the Imperial Airways flying boat Cavalier which recently was forced down on the Atlantic Ocean. Three persons lost their lives; 10 were saved.

The British Charge d'Affaires, V. A. L. Mallet, wrote Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that his Government was "highly appreciative of the most helpful spirit of collaboration shown by all the United States authorities involved . . . in very trying and dangerous conditions."

Paris Seeks Axis' Reaction To Peace Conference Plan

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—The French Government looked today for some peaceful sign from the Fascist powers to justify going ahead with its proposal for an international conference to banish the fear of war from Europe.

Both Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet announced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the Government was ready to call an economic and disarmament conference if it found support in other nations.

At the Foreign Office, however, it was said no official call for such a conference was envisaged until the reaction to yesterday's speeches was studied and inquiries made through diplomatic channels.

An indication of Nazi and Fascist intentions was expected from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech before the Reichstag, Jan. 30, and Premier Benito Mussolini's speech, Feb. 1.

The Chamber of Deputies last night three times voted confidence in Premier Daladier's foreign policy. The vote came after Premier Daladier declared that French-Italian differences were approaching a climax." He addressed the Chamber at the end of 10 days of foreign affairs debate and the Chamber stood as one man to cheer his declaration of firmness against Italian demands.

Empire Intact Stand

He committed the Government to "vigilance to protect the integrity of the French Empire and the security of her imperial communications."

"France has listened calmly to threatening words from Italy," Premier Daladier told the Chamber. "It is not everybody who can insult France.

"France has the force to allow her calmly to listen to such insults. . . . I demand that you join together solidly, as we approach the peril. . . ."

"I will not cede a single piece of our land, nor a single one of our rights. There can be no question whatsoever of discussing any sacrifices whatsoever.

"Any policy of retreat is impossible and ruinous for us at the present time.

"At this moment France turns her thoughts particularly toward the great Anglo-Saxon nations which have given us their words to be at our side.

"Britain's friendship is very precious to us, and we think of the United States whose President addressed words to us which touched us deeply."

He did not specify to what speech or message of President Roosevelt he referred.

"I have not forgotten my feelings of friendship for the Italian people. . . . Tomorrow the task will be grueling and hard. I demand that France be unanimous, clothed in her armor for defense of her Empire and her ideals which she has defended successfully and which she is ready to defend in a world which is under the sign of force."

The Chamber responded with three separate votes considered as votes of confidence in the Government.

On the first vote the count was 360 to 234, on a Socialist declaration against nonintervention in Spain. The Opposition vote was viewed as an internal political gesture by Leftists.

The second vote unanimously ratified, 609 to 0, the Government's resolution that "the Chamber approves the declarations of the Government and has confidence in its vigilance to protect the integrity of the French Empire and the security of her imperial communications."

The third vote was 374 to 228 on the Government's proposition to end the Foreign Affairs debate.

The French Government maintained a close contact with Great Britain on the Spanish situation and stuck to its firm policy against Italian encroachment on French interests.

Premier Daladier was silent about the steps he would take if Italian influence in Spain were to peril France's Mediterranean communications. These plans, however, already have been mapped out in secret conference of the Permanent Committee of National Defense and will be presented to the Cabinet.

It was understood they might include joint Anglo-French occupation of the Spanish Island of Minorca to counteract the asserted Italian domination of Mallorca—both in the Balearic Islands directly between France and her African colonies.

They also might extend to French annexation of Spanish Morocco, it was said, to give France control of the strategic mainland possession which Italian troops, if seeking a landing place in Northwest Africa, might use.

Premier Daladier made it clear that France and Britain were cooperating fully to hold down Italian influence in Spain. France would adhere to the policy of nonintervention in Spain, but would not consent to sacrifice "either an acre of land or a single one of our rights, whether it be by force or by judicial proceedings that someone tries to get them."

The British agreement to support France against any Italian encroachment was understood to have been given in exchange for a French promise to maintain nonintervention in the Spanish War.

Premier Daladier, who also is France's War Minister, did not specify the French-British "measures," but remarked:

"It is characteristic that British and French warships are now cruising in the Mediterranean along the coast of Spanish Morocco as well as near the Balearic Islands."

This statement was taken as meant to confirm that the French and British Governments planned to occupy the Spanish Government Island of Minorca and Insurgent-held Spanish Morocco if Premier Mussolini did not fulfill his promise of withdrawal of Italian forces from Spain at the war's end.

Takes Firm Stand

"In agreement with Great Britain we have taken the necessary measures in the Mediterranean. I intend to stand firmly for the integrity of the French Empire," the Premier said.

Earlier Foreign Minister Bonnet addressed the packed Chamber while Italian troops aided Spanish Insurgents to occupy Barcelona.

Speaking of the presence of Italian forces in Spain and the Balearic islands where an Italian naval base has been established on Mallorca, M Bonnet said:

"France cannot allow her communications with North Africa to be threatened by foreign installations in the Iberian Peninsula, in islands, or in Spanish Morocco.

"England would be no less threatened for Malta and Gibraltar. On this question I can bring you affirmation of complete solidarity between Great Britain and France."

Winston Churchill, Conservative critic of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy, heard M Bonnet from the diplomatic gallery. Mr. Churhill has steadily insisted on the danger of the Rome-Berlin axis for Britain and France.

"France has interests to defend in Spain," M. Bonnet declared. "France and Britain ask nothing of anyone, but they intend to conserve their territories intact.

"France will not tolerate that anyone touch the empire built by the blood and the labor of Frenchmen. France will maintain intact her independence and her territories."

M. Bonnet said further that France did not intend to "disinterest herself in Central Europe.

"We have stayed in constant contact with Russia and Poland," he said, referring to mutual assistance pacts with those nations—pacts which had been considered widely to be nonoperative since the French failure to fight for Czechoslovakia last September.

"There must be an end to the legend that our policy has destroyed engagements we have made in Eastern Europe. They still exist and should be carried out in the spirit in which they were contracted."

Colorado's Governor Lets One Word Do Work of 50

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Gov. Ralph L. Carr, asked for a statement on the success of his first Administration measure, inquired:

"About how many words?"

"Fifty or so."

"Fine, fine, good, fine, fine—and so on until you get 50."

The House had passed 2 to 1 the key measure of his financial program.

British Trust Keeps Reminder Of Roman Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Part of Hadrian's Wall which is in the best condition—some 15 miles of it—has come under a scheme prepared by the Office of Works, which will ensure its being kept in good condition.

Probably the reason why this stretch of the Wall has remained in such good repair is that it is in one of the wildest and least inhabited parts of Northumberland. Fortunately it includes Housesteads where there was a Roman settlement and fort which is already a National Trust property.

The corridor with the Wall in the center which is to come under the care of the Office of Works will be half-a-mile wide over its 15-mile length. On this land no building will be allowed without special permission. The Wall originally ran from sea to sea between what is now Newcastle on the East to the Solway Firth on the West.

It is supposed that the Roman Emperor Hadrian was responsible for the first Wall which was a defensive work built of turf erected about A. D. 122. This was followed by the stone wall built on the same line during the reign of Septimius Severus about A. D. 208. This was probably about 14 feet high with a deep "vallum" or ditch on the Scottish side, and punctuated with castles of blockhouses every mile.

Here and there were larger forts for the garrisons which supplied the small posts. The wall was wide enough on the top for the sentries to walk along, as can still be seen today by the portions remaining intact.

Duce Promotes Chief in Spain To High Rank

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today promoted Brig. Gen. Gastone Gambara, Commander of Italian troops in Spain, to the rank of General of Division, for his part in the conquest of Barcelona, which the Fascists celebrated as their own victory.

The authoritative editor Virginio Gayda at the same time charged France with having had "a secret pact" with Republican Spain to permit French African troops to pass through Spain to fight for France in any European war, but declared the fall of Barcelona had finished "all that."

Meanwhile, a thousand marching students in Genoa attempted to reach the French Consulate but were halted by police. When they refused to disperse, firemen using firehose drenched them.

The students withdrew out of range and continued to cheer Premier Mussolini and General Franco and to jeer France.

Premier Mussolini yesterday received the following message from Gen. Francisco Franco following the fall of Barcelona:

"I am grateful for the brilliant effort of the Italian troops who will receive the laurel of triumph with their Spanish comrades in Barcelona."

Hitler Felicitates Franco

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today congratulated Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco on the capture of Barcelona. Te telegraphed:

"I send you my heartiest congratulations on the brilliant success with which the National Spanish Army under your leadership has met in the freeing of Barcelona. I confidently hope that an early victorious ending of the war will bring peace to the Spanish people and open a new epoch of happy development for the Spanish Nation."

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Berlin's evening and morning papers greeted the fall of Barcelona with big headlines and approving comment today.

The Boersen Zeitung warned, however, that "the Spanish question is not yet settled. As long as Red (Government) regions in North and Central Spain exist there will be Red international troops."

France Warned That Spain Cannot Hold Back Refugees

LE PERTHUS, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Jan. 27 (AP)—Spanish Government officials warned France today that Spanish guards would be unable to hold back tens of thousands of refugees moving toward the French Border if negotiations for a neutral zone were delayed much longer.

They said towns and villages of northern Catalonia were swollen to 5, 10, and 20 times their normal populations by the masses of suffering refugees.

The shrunken portion of Catalonia still held by the Government was pictured as a geographical bottle constantly filling with humanity. Unless the cork soon is pulled by opening one of the Pyrenees gates for refugees to go out, or for supplies to go into a neutral zone, officials feared the Spaniards would force their way through.

Little Hope for Zone?

M. Jules Henry, only foreign Ambassador known to be in Catalonia, reported he saw Spanish Premier Juan Negrin and told him there seemed to be little hope of establishing a neutral zone.

[A Paris dispatch Jan. 25 reported that the French and Spanish Governments had decided to set up a neutral zone on the Spanish side of their Pyrenees Frontier as a haven for 150,000 refugees but that no formal assurances of respect for such a zone had been received from Insurgent General Francisco Franco.]

M. Henry previously had informed Paris, official sources said, that if the zone could not be established with General Franco's agreement or acquiescence, the French would have to take in the refugees.

The Government of Spain was slowly reorganizing after the fall of Barcelona.

President Azaña was reported to be still in Catalonia. Premier Juan Negrin and Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo located in a town which they asked not be identified.

From tiny crowded rooms in small villages they began again to administer the affairs of Government Spain which until this week they had directed from luxurious offices in Barcelona.

Dr. Negrin occupied a small room. Over the door was scribbled in red pencil: "President of the Cabinet of Ministers."

The Government's plans still were uncertain. Its leaders said they were optimistic, pointing to the Valencia area as the center of Government hopes. Observers were convinced there would be no suing for peace in the immediate future.

Victims of War

Meanwhile in the little farm towns of northern Catalonia families, scattered by the suddenness of the Government's flight, wandered aimlessly along roads and in fields.

Conveyances of every description jammed highways. Trains, of box cars or ancient windowless coaches, filled with refugees, moved to the North through Insurgent aerial bombardments.

Their human freight was dropped in towns that could not find room for their own war-swollen populations.

Officers at the various towns were swamped with twin burdens of military defense and civilian refugees. A few truckloads of dried fish came over the border—but there was no sign of immediate large-scale relief.

Vincent Sheean, American author and journalist, was stranded in northern Catalonia when his passport was stolen while he slept on the floor of a crowded office.

Refugees were pouring into Figueras, a small town 15 miles from the French border.

Europe Assesses Spain's Status

(Continued from Page 1)

a proposal for an international conference launched yesterday by Edouard Daladier and Georges Bonnet, Premier and Foreign Minister of France.

Britain, it is learned in official circles, would only approve holding such a "conference of all peoples desiring to organize peace" on condition that Whitehall should have explicitly approved in advance all subjects to be discussed and should be convinced that agreement on most points was likely.

Conference Found Unlikely

Since in addition to these admittedly difficult conditions Germany and Italy would most likely not consent to anything beyond four-power talks, and France is known to be opposed to a conference where Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia would not be invited, the general impression in diplomatic circles here is that such an international gathering, though within the bounds of possibility, is extremely improbable at the present time.

M. Bonnet's declaration that in case of war all forces in Britain would be at the disposal of France and vice versa is not specifically challenged here. In fact, the unusually strong statement by Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare speaking at Swansea last evening—a speech neatly summarized by The Times today as meaning "Britain is invincible but not invulnerable"—appears to indicate that the Government is now inclined to take a stronger line and collaborate more closely with Premier Daladier in refusing further concessions to dictators.

Concessions Possible

These indications, however, should not be overemphasized. The British official stand regarding obligations to France remains that defined by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at the press dinner in December.

At that time Mr. Chamberlain declared that Britain's relations to France were "so close as to pass beyond mere legal obligations since they are founded on an identity of interests."

Essentially this means that England is ready to defend France against direct attack by Germany and probably Italy as well. But there is good reason to believe that this is a very long way from meaning the British Government is ready to refuse all concessions to Italy or Germany.

Most that can be said so far is that the Government is daily moving closer to the conception voiced by Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a speech yesterday, "There must be no more one-way traffic along Appeasement Avenue."

Britain Discusses Spain

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and a Cabinet committee today reviewed the situation following the fall of Barcelona.

They also discussed plans for the forthcoming conference over Palestine which Arab and Jewish leaders will attend here early next month.

Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India and Burma, and Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, were among those at the meeting.

Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood, opening a new aircraft factory at Reading, declared that increasing production facilities probably would enable Britain to treble its supply of warplanes.

Writing in "Home and Empire," Mr. Earl Stanhope, First Lord of the Admiralty, asserted Britain was building naval craft at the rate of one a week.

In time of emergency, he said, Britain could hurl 15 battleships and over 400 other units into battle not counting auxiliary merchantships and trawlers.

British Election Indicates Support For Chamberlain

NORWICH, England, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Chamberlain Government retained a Parliamentary seat today in a by-election in East Norfolk but with a decreased majority.

Mr. F. Medlicott, a Liberal National who supports the Prime Minister, was elected to the House of Commons with 18,257 votes against 10,785 for Mr. N. R. Tillett, his Laborite opponent.

This was a majority of 7,472 as compared witha majority of 12,647 votes for the Government in the 1935 general election.

The vacancy was caused by the accession to the peerage last November of Viscount Elmley.

Only 53 per cent of the electorate voted, primarily, it was believed, because of extremely bad weather.

The election was fought mainly on the Government's agricultural and foreign policies.

Mr. Medlicott interpreted his victory as a "decisive indication that public opinion still is on the side of Neville Chamberlain and his National Government, not only with regard to foreign policy but also those internal matters which readily have received prominence during the campaign."

Mr. Tillett said the weather had handicapped him but declared he was "quite satisfied with the heavy fall in the Government majority."

St. Lawrence Icebound

WATERTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Except for occasional patches of open water, the St. Lawrence River Jan. 27 was frozen over from Lake Ontario to a point several miles below Ogdensburg for the first time this winter. Rivermen said the ice probably would last for the duration of the winter.

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Hawaii Plans Season of Gaiety for Winter Visitors

Outdoor sports, floral displays and pageants to mark program which is already under way.

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Hawaii is already preparing the outdoor sports and floral displays that mark the season of gaiety for its winter visitors. Tourists to the Islands from January to June will be more numerous than ever this year, according to the Matson Line, which maintains frequent sailings of luxurious liners on the 2,000-mile, five-day trip from San Francisco and Los Angeles. For thousands of visitors from the mainland the journey to this mid-Pacific part of the United States is a quick leap from cold weather into a land of sunshine and flowers.

January and February are given over to outdoor sports. There are surfboard races at Waikiki, generally held in Ala Moana Canal just back of the beach, with spectators lining the canal's bank; night swimming parties with the January temperature at 78 degrees; and a golf tournament with upwards of 100 entries in which only "malihinis" (newcomers) are permitted to participate, on the Waialae golf course, back of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

Toward the end of February begin the floral spectacles for which Hawaii is famous. The annual flower show of the Garden Club is held at the Honolulu Academy of Arts, where the flower-loving islanders enter a wide variety of specimens. The variety of plants on the Islands is made possible by the various climates, because of elevations ranging from sea level to 14,000 feet.

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Colorful pageantry and floral beauties unsurpassed elsewhere are among the treats in store for travelers who reach Hawaii in time for the annual observance of Lei Day, which begins May 1, but generally extends for three days.

Lei Day marks a special observance centering around the wearing of the "lei" or garland of flowers—a Polynesian custom in this American city which has survived other customs long since vanished.

The day begins by ceremonies in the public schools; an exhibition of leis in the central court of the city hall at noon; an afternoon pageant in the City Hall grounds; and a special Lei Day dance in the evening at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

A feature of the pageant is the crowning of the Lei Queen, chosen with a bevy of attendants, from among the many beautiful girls of Honolulu by the Society of Daughters of Hawaii. There are 40 or 50 awards for the most beautiful leis. Special events include tours of Honolulu's beautiful homes and gardens.

On the second day also programs at the schools are repeated; a new exhibition of leis is held at the City Hall, and the afternoon pageant re-enacted. Also a general feature of the second day celebration is a Hawaiian drama and Lei Day program presented by students of the University of Hawaii in their outdoor amphitheater. In the evening there is dancing at the various hotels.

If the number of visitors warrants it, the pageant is repeated again on May 3, the third day of the festival being marked in the evening by a special luau or Hawaiian feast, and a Lei Day ball at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

Adding to the general color of the spectacle are the special floral exhibits in stores and banks, and the wearing of leis by virtually the entire population, both residents and visitors. And there are the myriad fairy blooms to be seen in their native settings at every hand.

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Eight monarchs who once ruled over Hawaii will live again in Honolulu June 11 in pageantry which will draw throngs of visitors.

The annual pageant honors the memory of Kamehameha I, the conqueror who first ruled all the islands of Hawaii, and Kalakaua, a later monarch whose birthday falls upon the same date.

Kamehameha, huge Polynesian warrior, was the mid-Pacific Garibaldi who welded these islands together, made himself King, and inaugurated a series of events which has resulted in the evolution of Uncle Sam's most unusual community.

Kalakaua was the merry monarch, next to the last in the Hawaiian dynasty, whose reign is associated with the rise of American influence that eventually led the islands to ask for annexation. This year's celebration will observe the 202nd anniversary of Kamehameha, and the 103rd anniversary of Kalakaua.

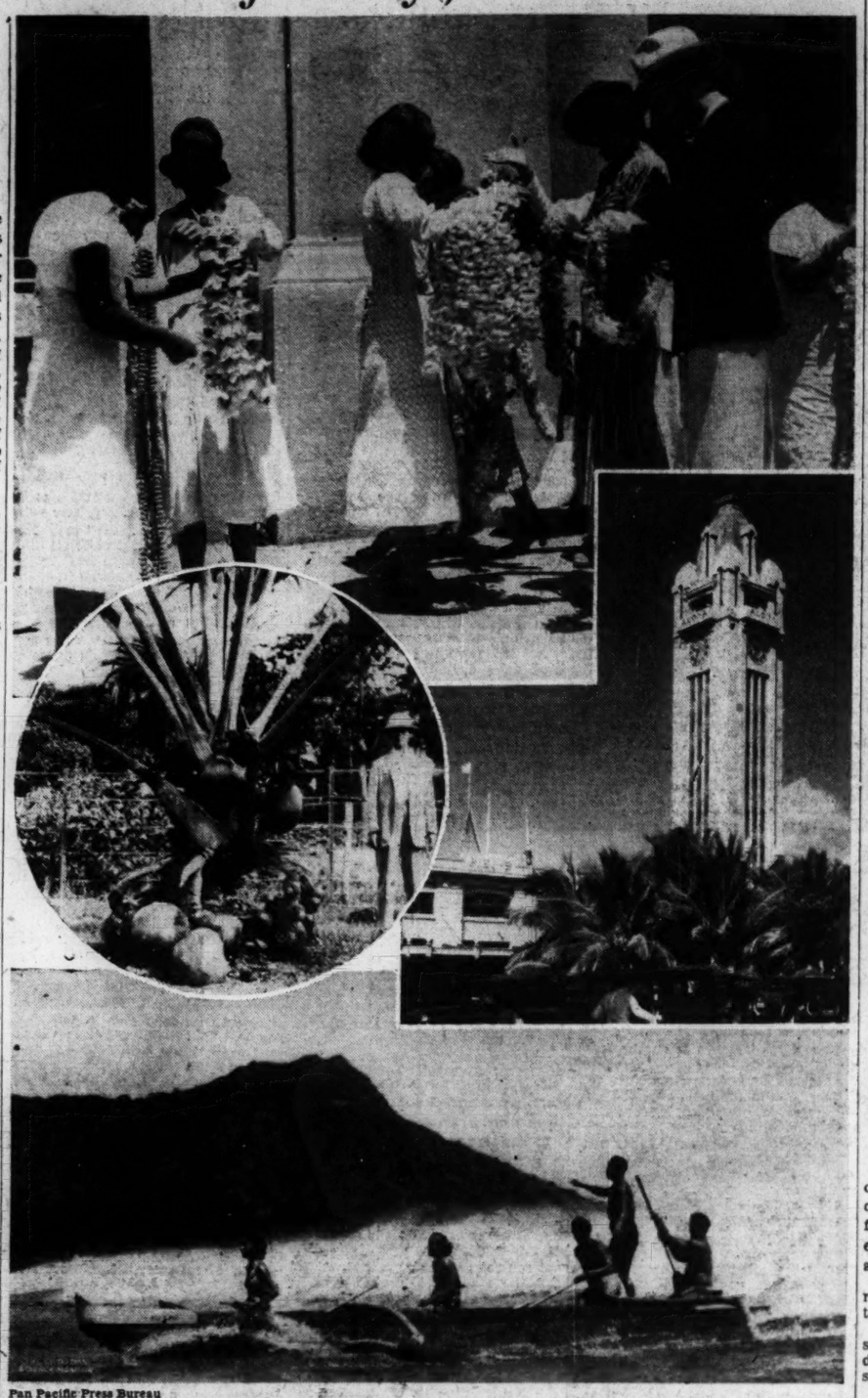
Travelers in Honolulu on Kamehameha Day are treated to a vivid re-enactment of court life as it was lived in the early days of the "Sandwich Islands," the name given them by English explorers.

Besides the eight Hawaiians selected to impersonate the monarchs, 80 others are named to take the parts of historical characters. They wear the ancient costumes of the Polynesians. Their depiction of the court life at various periods is authentic.

These characters parade in the morning, preside at a canoe regatta in the afternoon and in the evening participate in a water carnival.

The islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, and Kauai send delegations to take part in the pageants and canoe teams which have trained for months for the regatta. Also, there are princesses from the various islands, each accompanied by her retinue.

As a result of the attraction of Kamehameha Day and its attendant pageantry, Matson liners each year are booked in advance by throngs of visitors from all parts of the world, journeying especially to see the June 11 celebration.



Pan Pacific Press Bureau

Some of the Scenes Hawaii Offers the Tourist

Upper—Lei women on streets of Honolulu. Center left—Rare "double coconut" tree which bears nuts weighing from 20 to 40 pounds each. Center right—Aloha tower which welcomes visitors to Honolulu. Lower—At top speed this canoe races toward the beach.

Winston-Salem Starts Work on $300,000 Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—More than 150 men were ordered to work on Winston-Salem's new $300,000 park, on which the Federal Government is spending more than $200,000 as a WPA project.

Aid Enlisted for South's Rural Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—An appeal to the United States on behalf of southern rural children was made by radio from the annual dinner of the Save the Children Fund here last evening with Herbert Hoover and Alfred E. Smith speaking from New York City and United States Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, speaking from Washington.

The country has become increasingly mindful of the pavement child in the city slums, Mr. Hoover said, and he urged equal attention for the rural child in the impoverished agricultural regions on the grounds that "there are grave responsibilities to these children. In all fairness and in national interest they must not be neglected."

Mr. Smith voiced the opinion that the country owes an obligation to the southern mountain territory "because considerable of our national wealth in the past was drawn from there," while Senator Capper based his argument on the fact that "American childhood is one thing that we dare not devalue, for it represents our future as a nation."

Soil Conditions Outlined

Dr. Alva W. Taylor of Nashville, Tenn., Educational Director of the Fund, pictured the southern farms where aid is given as averaging seven acres per adult male worker, with three fourths of the farm land sloping 40 per cent or more. Dr. Taylor added that on the eastern Blue Ridge the rainfall is as high as 80 inches per year, with a 60-inch average on the whole mountain range, so that "one night's torrential rain can wash away the top soil accumulation of 400 years."

"In some counties the average worth of the home is from $200 to $400, with the cost of stables and outbuildings negligible," Dr. Taylor said. "There are no cellars or other foundations than blocks of wood, and the Tennessee agricultural extension station judged 40 per cent of the homes unfit for habitation."

Among one third of the families served by the Fund, Dr. Taylor stated, the total farm income in "cash and kind" averages $400 per farm each year, with one fifth of the farms averaging $200 or less. From teachers in the schools comes a summary that of 13,232 children in this area, 38 per cent need clothing, 32 per cent shoes, 27 per cent milk, 42 per cent soap, 45 per cent hot lunches, 26 per cent school supplies, 45 per cent toothbrushes, and 45 per cent school books, while of the schools themselves, 33 per cent need wash basins, 26 per cent soap, and 80 per cent library books.

50,000 Children Reached

At a meeting of the board preceding the dinner the Rev. Dr. John R. Voris, President of the Fund, reported that during the year the Fund has reached 50,000 children and received $161,607.65 in cash and commodities, an increase of $45,977 over the preceding year.

Some 2,000 schools have been helped during the year, book service has been made available to 48 counties, desks to 16 counties, and seeds, paper, and miscellaneous supplies to the 81 counties in which the organization operates. Welfare workers are maintained in 25 counties and supplementary educational leadership in 56 additional counties where the Fund enlists local co-operation and develops local volunteer workers in an attempt to inspire the people to work out their own problems.

Dr. Voris presented citations to Mrs. John Ferguson of Los Angeles, Calif.; Dr. Taylor, and to William George Schram and Dr. Herbert Fenwick LaFlamme, both of New York City.

Tour-a-bouts

Natchez, in the "Heart of the Old South," will open the portals of its ante-bellum mansions to welcome visitors to the eighth pilgrimage of the Garden Clubs, March 4 to April 2. Stately homes in perfect Colonial architecture reminiscent of Mt. Vernon or of Old Charleston welcome visitors during the "open-house" period.

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England's Portsmouth was the birthplace of Charles Dickens, and next year, in the first week of May, Portsmouth and Southsea will stage a Dickens Festival.

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Calderon's "Great World Theater," a sacred play by Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca, the great Spanish dramatist of the 17th century, will again be presented at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, during the summer of 1939. In this instance the performances are to be under the patronage of the Swiss National Exposition at nearby Zurich (May 6-Oct. 29), as one of the most important artistic offerings of the Swiss people.

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A varied entertainment program, which includes concerts, a radio broadcast, lectures, dancing, and deck sports, has been arranged by Raymond-Whitcomb in connection with the 24-day Normandie-to-Rio cruise which is scheduled to sail from New York on Feb. 4.

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A "tourist book" opening the way to cheaper travel in Belgium has been evolved by M. Henri Marck, Minister of Transport. It has been designed to encourage tourists to visit Belgium. Tourist traffic in Belgium has fallen off since 1936, and it is hoped that by means of introducing the book which carries reductions in fares and fees—20 per cent reduction on steamer trips and 50 per cent reduction on museum admission fees are among the proposals—that travelers will be lured back to Belgium.

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With all signs pointing to the greatest Mardi Gras celebration—Feb. 16 to 21—in the history of New Orleans, the city is planning additional features for the benefit of the thousands of visitors. City officials have announced that the famed Canal Street, focal gathering point of the Mardi Gras throngs, will be decorated more extensively than ever before.

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The total for bicycle registrations in Bermuda reached nearly 20,000 last year, setting a new high for the wheels on the Islands. The most important traffic stop in Bermuda is on the corner of Front and Queen streets where a Bermuda bobby is on duty from sunrise until midnight, directing the passage of bicycles, carriages, and pedestrians.

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Ski trails now form a close link between Vermont and the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec. The towns of Sutton and Abercorn on the Canadian side are connected for the first time this year by cross-country trails with the Richford Country Club in Vermont.

N. C. Pupils Net $118 in Poultry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, N. C.—Three hundred baby chicks purchased in April, 1938, as a project, netted a group of Negro agricultural students a profit of $118.81, after expenses of $100.95 had been deducted.

This was pointed out as an example of what is being done for Negroes of this State through the New Farmers of America and co-operative organizations.

Students in this case are members of the Vocational Department of the Brick Tri-County Training School, under direction of I. C. Rogers.

Here is the story of the poultry venture, concisely told:

Three hundred baby chicks were purchased in April, 1938. Of these, 277 reached the broiler age, and 211 were sold for $80.27. Sixty-six were saved to become layers. Twenty-one disappeared and were unaccounted for. Forty-five hens produced $139.49 worth of eggs, making a gross income of $219.76.

Roosevelt Firm Insures Trans-Atlantic Planes

NEW YORK (AP)—The Boston insurance firm of Roosevelt & Sargent, Inc., Jan. 26 announced the underwriting of insurance on trans-Atlantic planes of the Pan American Airways for total liabilities of "slightly more than $500,000 each."

The announcement was made by John A. Sargent, President, who just returned from Europe. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sr., is a member of the Board of Directors, replacing her son, James, when he took a position with a motion picture firm. Pan American Airways has assumed 30 per cent of the risk, Mr. Sargent said, and of the remaining 70 per cent, Roosevelt & Sargent, Inc., will write 50 per cent. Three of the planes already have been delivered.

Chile Intensifies Work of Relief; U. S. Sends Help

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 27 (AP)—The advance guard of aid from virtually all parts of the western world was concentrating on the earthquake-torn area of Central Chile today, as President Aguirre Cerda directed in person the relief facilities of Chile and those pouring in from the outside. Estimates of the fatality toll began at 6,000 and rose many thousands higher, though accurate counting probably never can be made.

President Aguirre Cerda spent last night in Concepcion, planning to return to Santiago today after a tour of the quake area.

He told the people that "the Chileans always have shown an aggressive spirit and should not dismay in the face of tragedy which brought sorrow to our countrymen."

Public Relief Drive

Public relief subscriptions started here today and in towns which the quake shook only slightly.

In Washington, President Roosevelt cabled President Cerda that "we are desirous of doing everything within our power to be of help." He informed the Chilean executive that he had instructed the Army to send a twin-engine bomber from the Panama Canal Zone, loaded with food and medical supplies and carrying field director of the Red Cross. Similar emergency materials also will be put aboard a Pan American Airways plane leaving Miami Saturday. The Civil Aeronautics Authority authorized the Pan-American Grace Airline to take planes off regular runs to be used in the emergency, President Roosevelt advised President Cedra.

The American Red Cross, after telegraphing $10,000 to the Chilean organization, arranged to send medical supplies and personnel to Chile.

Ambassador Norman Armour notified the State Department that "leading authorities indicate 10,000 dead, 5,000 in Chillan (one of the cities in the center of the earthquake area) alone.")

Relief Rushed

Two trainloads of trucks, motor cars and tractors were sent to the quake area, while doctors, nurses, food, medical supplies and sanitary equipment were rushed forward on a third relief train.

Authorities in the stricken zone requisitioned automobiles and trucks to clear away debris.

Seven hundred carabineros were sent from Santiago to do police duty. The Army began installing a special radio station at Concepcion.

The British cruiser Exeter, which reached Talcahuano with food supplies for that port city and near-by Concepcion, started back to Valparaiso with 500 refugees.

Relief Steamer Arrives

The steamer Teno arrived at Talcahuano last night with doctors and nurses and a large quantity of food and medical supplies.

Concepcion expected a shortage of water to be corrected partially today.

A shortage of gasoline made communication difficult between Talcahuano and Concepcion, although they are but a few miles apart.

Authorities had orders to suppress any tendency to raise the prices of foodstuffs and decreed severe punishment for thieves.

Kansas City Jury To Push Gambling Inquiry on Its Own

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A County grand jury, told it could expect no immediate assistance from State or County Prosecutors, was charged Jan. 25 "to proceed upon your own responsibility" and rid Kansas City of gambling.

Circuit Judge Allen C. Southern declared gambling had become one of the city's major industries with the full knowledge "of all the police and the Police Department."

Then, in referring to W. W. Graves, County Prosecutor, whose removal was demanded the day before by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, the Judge said:

"Gentlemen, the Prosecuting Attorney denies a general state of lawlessness exists. It is certain that the Prescuting Attorney has not prepared and will not be able to prepare evidence of a thing which he says does not exist."

Of State Attorney General Roy McKittrick who came here with his chief assistant, J. E. Taylor, to aid in the gambling clean-up, the judge said:

"The Attorney General tells me he has obtained no evidence of lawless conditions in Kansas City and that he is dependent upon the Police Department with reference to gambling or violations of the liquor law."

Mr. McKittrick came here at the invitation of Mr. Graves. The Prosecutor asked the assistance of the State's legal department in a reply to an earlier charge by the Governor that crime conditions in Kansas City were "a disgrace." At the same time he branded Governor Stark's charges as "political."

More Land Authorized Bird Refuges in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Migratory Bird Conservation Commission authorized the United States Biological Survey Jan. 26 to purchase 18,219 acres for addition to 21 refuges in 18 states.

The largest acquistion authorized was addition of 6,180 acres to the White River Refuge near Stuttgart, Ark. Other additions authorized included the Delta Refuge in Louisiana, 2,508 acres; St. Marks in Florida, 440; The Moosehorn in Maine, 430; the Montezuma in New York, 74.

New Deal Prepares Insurance Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The next big public hearing of the so-called Federal Monopoly Committee will deal with the insurance business. Most of the background research work has been done, and according to present schedules, sessions will begin in a fortnight, though there is still a possibility that another study will be substituted at the last minute.

Many observers believe that the insurance investigation will be the high light of the committee's activities and that its survey will set the huge insurance-investment business in a new perspective. There have been a number of important state surveys of insurance in one of which long ago in New York the present Chief Justice of the United States participated, but no federal investigation on the scale now in immediate preparation.

The wide scope and detailed nature of the Committee's work is proving a drain on its funds, and Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming is expected soon to ask Congress for a larger appropriation to finance the half a dozen or more studies now going on simultaneously. So far only the one field of patents and patent monopolies has been covered. This has produced a strong feeling in Congress that the patent procedure should be speeded up and modernized. Legislation to that effect will be introduced shortly, it is understood.

Today the Securities and Exchange Commission announced that its investment banking section had commenced a study of direct placement of securities by corporations with institutional investors, in behalf of the Monopoly Committee. In connection with the study the Commission has written 17 corporations which sold bond issues to large institutional buyers during 1937 and 1938, requesting data on these transactions. A letter has also gone to 60 financial houses concerning security placements in which they acted as brokers or agents between Jan. 1, 1934 and Dec. 31, 1938. This specific study will inquire into "the causes of the increased practice of direct placement of securities in recent years" and its effect upon investment banking and the capital and securities markets.

The questions asked of the big financial houses show clearly between the lines, the direction the inquiry is taking and the possible deep importance of the matter. These financial houses are asked to name the principals in such transactions, the prices at which securities were sold, the compensation received by the financial houses for their part in the transaction, a description of the "services rendered" for which the compensation was given, and finally they are asked to disclose "in each instance whether you had previously been the principal underwriter of any publicly offered securities of the same issue."

Obviously the SEC wants to know whether financial houses profit as underwriters, and then use their influence to have the same securities sold to institutional groups for whom they act as agents.

In connection with the insurance investigation the Monopoly Committee wants to get information on some of the following points:

How true are the contentions that insurance companies, with their billions of capital, exercise control or affect the policy of corporations or industries in which they invest funds? Are the interests of the insured adequately safeguarded, and is there free competition in the advantages offered by the companies to the American investor in insurance? What is the financial background and machinery through which the insurance companies invest their vast resources—comprising one of the biggest single units of investment money in the Nation?

Another line of inquiry is whether there is collusion or unity of control among the top officers of these big companies. When the Committee finishes its public hearing, the Nation should have light on all these matters.

Carnegie Fund Awards Heroes

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Seventeen acts of heroism in 11 states and Canada won recognition from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Jan. 25. A bronze medal was awarded in each case.

Five of the heroes were killed and their dependents were granted pensions totalling $2,970 a year. Awards aggregating $1,000 were made in two cases for educational purposes, and grants for "other worthy purposes" aggregated $4,500 in seven cases.

Illinois and New Jersey topped the list with three awards each. Oregon received two. One act of heroism was recognized in each of Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Alabama, New York, Oklahoma, Montana, and Canada.

Sixteen-year-old Betty O. Schuck of Indianapolis, Ind., was the youngest person rewarded. She saved two children from drowning.

William E. Ackerman, merchant of Mount Vernon, Ohio, won his award for saving three children from burning to death.

Marshall McIver, negro chauffeur of Boston, was awarded the Commission's bronze medal for rescuing Jack Beatty, also a negro chauffeur, from drowning July 11, 1937, while swimming in the Hudson River at Ossining, N. Y.

The résumé of the act reported Beatty called for help while swimming in the Hudson. He was in water 10 feet deep and was 365 feet from the bank. McIver swam 70 feet to Beatty and took hold of his bathing suit. Beatty then took hold of McIver's bathing suit and they were submerged briefly.

Failing in an attempt to break Beatty's hold, McIver let go and struck him on the forehead with his fist. Beatty released his hold and was almost helpless. Again grasping Beatty's bathing suit, McIver swam, pushing Beatty 140 feet toward the bank, dipping under the surface several times in an effort to support Beatty and to try to touch bottom.

He touched in water seven feet deep and repeatedly pushed himself upward until a motorboat arrived and towed them to shallow water. Beatty was revived.

Growing Foreign Market Found for Silent Films

WASHINGTON (AP)—Remember the silent motion picture? Its business is booming in foreign trade.

The Commerce Department disclosed Jan. 27 that exports of silent films increased 85 per cent to 5,280,549 feet worth $155,432 last year. Foreign sales of sound films fell off 6.7 per cent to 186,739,117 feet, worth $3,968,467. Particularly in sales to non-English-speaking countries, officials said, it sometimes is easier to sell a silent subject than a "talkie."

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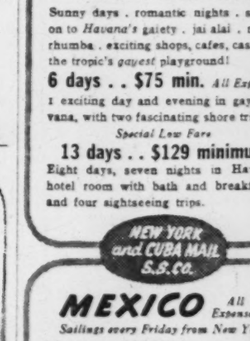

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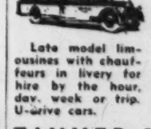

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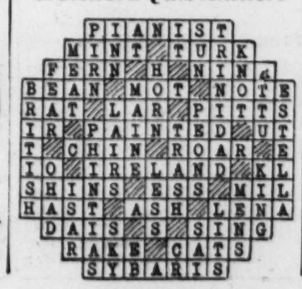


Housing of Million Families Goal of National Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Rehousing of 1,000,000 families in the next five years probably will become one of the major objectives of the National Public Housing Conference, which opens a two-day convention here today. Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch is presiding at the opening meeting.

Cheerful over the rapid strides which have been made in public responsibility for housing, members of the Conference are hearing from the Executive Director, Miss Helen Alfred, of New York City, that "the next five years in public housing will be epoch-making" and are receiving from the Executive Committee proposals for a nine-point program.

The new program recommends work for increased Federal funds to extend programs of local housing authorities, better local housing laws in all states, state loans or subsidies for housing authorities, local subsidies in the form of tax exemption or otherwise, and reduction of building costs so more families can be rehoused.

Prior Claims Urged

The program further recommends that families displaced by slum clearance shall have first claim on houses erected, provided the families are otherwise eligible, and that cities shall include in their annual budgets adequate appropriations for salaries and other routine expenses of an authority so these sums are not charged to tenants.

It also is proposed to extend benefits to those in the next higher income brackets above those served by subsidized public-housing projects by making federal, state, and local loans amounting to 100 per cent of the total cost of a project; but no subsidy is to be provided for co-operative tenant societies for erection and management of dwellings for their own members under the supervision and control of local housing authorities with title vested in the city in which the project is located.

As the Conference meets, there are 200 housing authorities and 67 projects proceeding with federal assistance, a great change in the eight years since the organization was formed as a means of fixing public responsibility for housing.

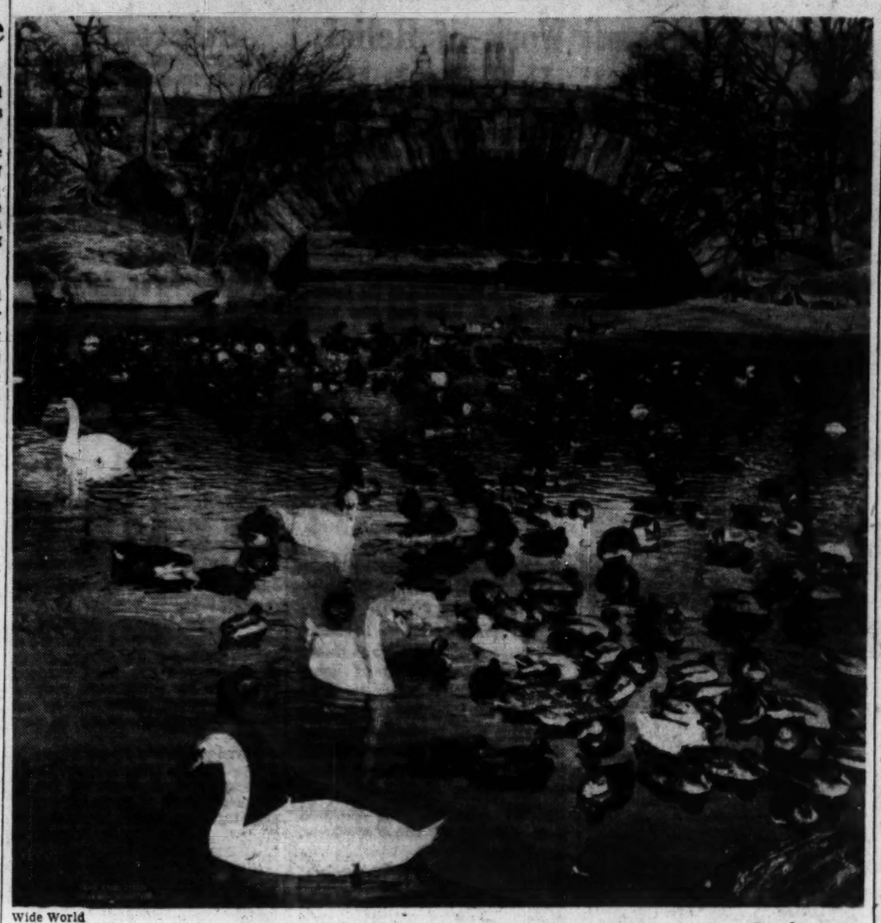
No Power to Act

On the other hand, there are still 15 States where cities have no power to act, and where, lacking enabling legislation, no Federal funds can be made available. Localities, too, are primarily concerned with special projects. This meeting will, therefore, endeavor to further the idea of long-range planning for public housing, national in scope, tied with city and civic plannig to meet various local conditions and needs.

Speakers will deal with the expected rapid improvement in technology of construction, lowering of costs and better organization of the building industry, which, it is said, should be aided by the stimulation of sales and employment.

"As we turn from the past to the future of slum clearance and low-rent housing, the problem facing us is in general the integration of present activities," Miss Alfred said. "Projects already under way and proposed must be unified as a national program, genuinely decentralized. Many cities are far advanced in meeting local problems of insanitary and unsafe housing. Others are back where everybody was 10 years ago, perhaps thinking a little, talking a little, but doing nothing, with conditions growing worse all the time. One can be very optimstic, however, since the seeds have been sown and will take root everywhere. Regular cultivation will turn the trick."

An Oasis in a Frozen Land



Wide World

Winter Chapter in Natural History

Wild water fowl are pictured crowded into a small corner of the Central Park Lake, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York. This was the only unfrozen spot the birds could find. Besides the natural food they get from the lake their human friends often bring bread crumbs which they scatter around.

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ADVERTISING PAYS YOU

U. S. Air Industry Put at Disposal Of French Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

"normal extension." during those six months the projected batch of planes could be substantially completed. It is notable that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday increased the capital stock of the Export-Import Bank by $25,000,000.

The immediate question which arises is whether the Administration will stop at the point of assisting French aircraft procurement. The French Government is understood to have made it clear that it would welcome any intangible aid from Washington, no matter how modest, to strengthen its hands for the ordeal which it expects to develop out of the embers of the Spanish Civil War.

It is impossible to exaggerate the concern felt in informed diplomatic quarters here over the European situation. France is seen as having made a retreat in regard to Spain which cannot be continued. There must be a stand over the question of Italian withdrawal from Spain after the Franco victory is complete. But will Italy and Germany, riding on the crest of successive victories, be willing to stop, or will they attempt to maintain the tempo of their advance?

Italy and Spain

The crisis is expected to develop over that question of Italian withdrawal from Spain. The French appeal here for moral support had that possible crisis in view. Assurance of every aid in obtaining airplanes to meet the shocking deficiency in French air strength gives them something presumably of value. There is pressure on President Roosevelt both from foreign sources and from within the Administration itself to go farther.

Liberal groups in the Administration here have for months been urging on the White House with increasing insistence the importance of some American initiative to stem the tide of world retreat before the aggressors. They have argued that if the retreat goes on much farther it will become a rout beyond the hope of repair and that the world will wake up and find the Rome-Berlin axis in unshakeable control.

U. S. Foreign Policy

Today's announcement that American airplanes will be dispatched to France as fast as Administration influence can get them out of the factories falls far short of the type of action being urged on the President. But he is bearing in mind constantly not only the European situation, but also the attitude of Congress where uneasiness over the trend of American foreign policy is widespread.

What would give France far more strength in the expected crisis than today's announcement would be repeal of the arms embargo section of the Neutrality Act. Orders for airplanes would be worse than useless to France if war actually broke out, because the President would be required by the Neutrality Act to embargo their export at once.

Planes due for delivery in six months can not even give potential military strength to France in an immediate crisis unless the embargo is repealed. That Congress will see its way to repeal of the embargo provision is earnestly hoped by the State Department. The President's annual message to Congress recommended such action by inference. No secret is made of that fact that repeal was what he wanted.

But there is no discernible trend in Congress towards repeal. On the contrary a tentative understanding has been reached in the House Foreign Affairs Committee to do nothing whatever with the neutrality statutes during the present session other than to extend the life of them beyond their May 1 expiration date.

U. S. Plane Production

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—William S. Knudsen, President of the General Motors Corporation, says he isn't worried about the production ability of America's aircraft industry.

If airplanes are ever needed by the thousands they'll be turned out that way, he declared in an interview here today when he was asked about this country's ability to compete with aircraft output in other countries.

"The aviation industry," he said, "is in a period of development. It hasn't had any use for real production. But—

"If we have to we can make 'em just as fast as anyone else."

Mr. Knudsen then turned to his own industry and predicted this year's automobiles sales would better the 1938 figure by at least one third.

On a tour of factories and sales offices in Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Salt Lake City, and Denver, Mr. Knudsen arrived in San Francisco yesterday. He was accompanied by R. H. Grant, Vice-President in charge of sales, and Lawrence P. Fisher, Vice-President in charge of style development.

Kaiser's Birthday Toast Forbidden to Ex-Officers

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—The customary birthday toast to the health of former Kaiser Wilhelm II was forbidden officially at reunions of ex-officers of the Imperial Army today.

The eightieth birthday of the former Kaiser, which he spent in exile at Doorn, Netherlands, passed virtually unobserved in the Fatherland except, possibly, by a few "Kaiser-true" die-hards who celebrated in strictest privavy.

Argentine Senate Adopts National Budget

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Argentine Senate, after adopting a national budget of 1,012,285,421 pesos, roughly $253,000,000, and authorizing any necessary expense to help victims of the earthquake in Chile, adjourned today.

Making Synthetic Rubber

Making of synthetic rubber will be demonstrated at the 1939 California World's Fair.

Technique of Civic Reform: 5 Steps to Good Government

Rebirth of the Cities

Last of Five Articles on the Current Progress of Municipal Reform

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The technique of how to cut loose from the stubborn and intrenched regime of spoils politics and gangsterism which sometimes grips a big American city has outlined itself in the 10 years since Chicago began releasing itself from its gangster epidemic.

The formula is this:

1. Exposure.
2. Mobilizing public sentiment.
3. Prosecution.
4. Election reform.
5. Organization to protect gains.

The underworld doesn't resign. It has to be driven out and then kept out. Any city that is mired has one job to do to get clear, and another to stay free.

Exposure: The task that prefaces a municipal shakeup is twofold: investigation and publicity. The principal characteristic of the job is hard work. The most striking masterpieces of this kind in recent years are the work of Samuel Seabury in New York City, whose disclosures introduced Tammany Hall's current decline, and of Thomas E. Dewey whose racket-busting drive has kept corrupt politics as well as crime on the defensive.

Usually a stricken city knows vaguely what is wrong, but does not conceive that municipal misdoing and protected crime and its sidelines are as flagrant as they actually are. Piece by piece the pulverizing truth is hunted down. Gradually the public takes in how it is being cheated, robbed, and stepped on.

The labor of exposure may be picked up by a special prosecutor (not usually to be obtained), by a special investigator appointed by the State (just as hard to get), by a grand jury (ordinarily not independent enough and not equipped), by Federal authorities (who generally keep out of the local "mess"), by a civic body (which does not possess sufficient inquisitorial power), by the press (similarly handicapped), by a businessmen's organization (which generally has still less facilities), by some local official (most local offices are probably controlled by the machine), or by a crime-investigating body financed by business interests (rare birds now and limited in opportunity).

Yet the exceptions do break through and exposures are made. The outcry of some leader or group trumpeted by the press may be sufficient fuse to start the explosion.

Mr. Seabury was appointed a special investigator by Franklin D. Roosevelt when Governor of New York. Mr. Dewey, New York's reform district attorney, was first appointed a special prosecutor by Gov. Herbert E. Lehman.

The Federal Government will step in at times with enormous influence, and partisanship will be forgotten.

Businessmen can do something—a tremendous something. Here they financed the Chicago Crime Commission and then contributed $350,000 more for their own crime-investigating unit, the "Secret Six"—both great makers of opinion.

Public Sentiment: If the unmasking of machine politics and its cost in money and morality has been effectively done, it will generate the public opinion required to blast out a corrupt system.

The facts that are going to overturn and sift out city halls must be universally known. For civic reform the press continues the best of instruments, outdistancing the radio, it is believed. If the findings Judge Seabury and Mr. Dewey dug out in New York had not been given publicity by the press, the former said, they would "have gone the way of other conveniently forgotten things."

Participation of church groups in a drive for better Government has been found in many communities invaluable.

Public affairs have to be miserably misused to be remedied by the earthquake process. Public upheavals don't come often enough, but they do happen and on arriving full-grown, spoils politics, bosses, inert local prosecutors, chained police, and racketeering gangsters jump.

Prosecution: When the requisite public opinion has been developed this will either back up or force the necessary prosecution where crime has been immune.

Prosecutor the Key

"If you haven't got the prosecutor's office," say insiders who went through the war here, "your hands are tied. You've got to have a determined prosecutor."

As the machine probably controls the local prosecutor's office, as it did in New York and Chicago, the only immediate hope may be to get prosecution outside of local Government. If it had not been for the Federal District Attorney in Chicago volunteering against the Chicago gangsters, they might be strutting about the town yet. Virtually no local court ever convicted any of the "big shots."

Elections: But as local government cannot be permanently protected by Federal or state intervention, the community has ultimately no choice but to carry its own responsibility. The city may have to elect new reform-protecting officials or slump again.

Yet merely to get out the broom is not enough. Too many collapses of reform administrations have delayed municipal progress. Any community wanting to trade new officials for old should take care to see that its untried candidates are really strong and efficient. In its principal reform election in 20 years Chicago elected a "dud," and had to wait four more years before getting a local State's Attorney who would stand up.

Organization: When a good city administration is put in, it needs to be protected and perpetuated. That is becoming clearer and clearer. One term of better Government may leave few lasting benefits if the boss system with the gangsters and their ilk are re-installed at the next or subsequent election.

There is an old truism about elections which applies also to organization: "You can't beat somebody with nobody." To beat the organization of the spoils machine when it tries to come back, the good Government people must also get into an organization.

If Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New Qork City had lacked a political organization when coming up for re-election, he would most likely be back in private life today. Fortunately the elements that got behind him supplied the organization to man the polls and do all the other necessary political work to outmatch the century-old Tammany Hall machine.

A Municipal Party

Going farther still, Cincinnati has formed what is virtually a municipal party, a nonpartisan organization which keeps intact and alive all the year through.

The shortcoming of a civic cyclone is that it does not ordinarily contain any innate force for organization and self continuance, though perhaps the greatest permanent need of a city is to build up a new nonpartisanship that can be mobilized.

This may be done within one of the old parties, or possibly with the aid of one of the parties through an independent movement, as in Cincinnati.

No amateur in politics, however, who remains an amateur can keep a revolt going long enough to keep the machine beaten. Keen political leadership and thorough work are demanded.

Simplification and Modernization: The traditional system of local Government in the average machine city is too complicated. The task for the voter needs to be made easier. The lines of authority ought to be made clearer, so that the public can readily locate credit or blame. Typical improvements include the permanent registration of voters, betterments in election practices, and the short ballot calling for the election of only a very few officials. These few men may then deal with policy and legislation, leaving all administrative posts to be filled on the basis of merit and qualification. This last step in particular is exemplified in the council-manager form of City Government.

Some of these reforms, it has been demonstrated, may be gained bit by bit while a city is still in the process of casting off its boss control.

* * *

Democracy in the cities does have vitality. Even in communities that are most slavishly captivated by bosses and machines, men who have grappled crime and spoils politics hand to hand are looking eastward and observing:

"New York is doing things they said couldn't be done.

"We can do likewise."

France Boosts Air Force

PARIS (AP)—France has ordered a 38 per cent increase in the personnel of its air force for 1939, jumping her air army to 86,000 men.

The increase—latest step in a program which has doubled the size of the air army in four years—will give France an active and first line reserve of more than a quarter of a million pilots and mechanics.

For despite the fact that France has many times more pilots and mechanics than it has planes, the result of the French air service training system is quantity rather than quality.

In the opinion of foreign observers, this ranks as a defect almost as serious as the limited production of planes. They estimate that faulty training shares almost equally with faulty machines in responsibility for the large number of crashes each year.

French Air Standards

The French system of "farming out" pilots to private schools for training has limited the efficiency of the flying service. The schools train men to fly before they have found out if they are really suitable material for the air army. Low requirements, they add, have not helped to raise the standard.

The vast majority of conscripts are trained as mechanics and plane handlers. It is only after the conscript period is ended that those who elect to remain are given training as pilots and allowed to take their examinations to become noncommissioned and commissioned officers.

These men, like the officer graduates of St. Cyr, the French West Point, are sent to the Government's own training school at Istres in the south of France. There they study for a year and are graduated as noncommissioned pilots. Afterwards they are ordered to squadron schools where they undergo specialized training in pursuit, observation or bombardment work before joining the units to which they have been assigned.

Pilots Farmed Out

The school at Istres, however, is not large and while the pilots graduated from there are the elite of the air service, they are in a minority. Most of the pilots are men who have enlisted in the Army and requested flying detail in advance of their normal conscript period.

These men are the men who are "farmed out" to various private flying schools where they study at government expense. The natural result is that the schools tend to become "pilot mills." In order to keep their governmental contracts they turn out men who know how to fly the small training planes but whose real qualifications for the air service have been scarcely considered.

In addition, most of the schools use their own type of planes and student pilots have been known to be graduated as army pilots without ever having flown an army plane.

The examinations which they then take to obtain commissions are not difficult in comparison to similar examinations in the United States.

Next Intellectual Capital Of the World Seen in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The time is not far distant when the United States will be found in the leadership of the world pageant, carrying the banner of western civilization, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Pilgrims of the United States and internationally known educator. The question, he said is, "Where is to be the next capital of the western world?"

"I do not mean the center of political organization," he told a meeting of the Pilgrims at the Bankers' club here Jan. 25. "I mean the center from which shall go out the streams of ideals, principles, and policy which guide civilization. The answer to that question may well control the development of western civilization for 500 years.

"This is a world at war. In its every part it is at war, either military or economic. In addition, it is everywhere making colossal preparations for war at appalling cost to the earnings and savings of the people and with disastrous result to the social, economic and political life of the nations."

Three Capitals

Dr. Butler traced the westward move of the center of western intellectual life through the centuries. It had had three capitals, he said, Athens, "which for 400 years developed the intellectual life that stirred the world forever and is with us today"; Rome, which ruled the world for 500 years in law, administration and public service and solved the problems of road, tunnel and bridge building, and then London.

After the passing of Rome, he continued, for 1,000 years the world was without a capital, Constantinople and Paris endeavoring in vain to establish a new one. London finally emerged as the capital, he said, "when Britain took to the sea and became a world-wide influence." There followed in England the development of a system of civil liberty begun by the Magna Charta which, in turn, was followed by the American Bill of Rights. Thereafter the world became "a vast industrial and commercial establishment."

"That era has plainly come to an end, largely as the effect of the industrial revolution which began over 100 years ago and to which we have not yet been able to adapt our social, economic and financial systems," Dr. Butler continued.

Verdict of History

"Historians will say we are incompetent to control our systems. We have shown complete incompetence to come face to face with the great economic and social problems of our time, and because of that incompetence this civilized world is wobbling and is in a position where it can be dealt with by dictators as our grandfathers would never have believed it to be possible.

"There is every sign that the capital of western civilization may cross the Atlantic and find itself in another generation or two on the shores of this new land, so to speak, because that land has in its power the intelligence and moral courage to make itself the outstanding exemplar of those policies of liberty, of progress and of human service which alone can save and develop our civilization.

"And if that center of intellectual inspiration shall cross the Atlantic, to what point will it come? It may be that this new capital of thought and inspiration and guidance may find itself on the Island of Manhattan. Why? Because, while not the seat of government, there is concentrated here the nation's greatest power of constructive and guiding thought and of social and economic activity and inspiration.

"And if this capital should come to the island of Manhattan what an obligation and opportunity will rest upon us, our children and our grandchildren. What guidance we will be called upon to give is written out in the 461 immortal words which constitute the Bill of Rights of the Federal Constitution. We need not add to them or amend them. They are the Magna Charta of the Twentieth Century.

"What Magna Charta did 800 years ago can now be done by our bill of rights for the next great period if we, the American people, are guided and inspired by our leaders of thought and action in this great city and in our other great communities."

Revocation of Auto Permits Found Curb to Tipsy Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—"Your license to drive an automobile in the State of Washington is revoked for one year."

This sentence has been pronounced 2,300 times during the past biennium for the offense of drunken driving. In no instance has Gov. Clarence D. Martin pardoned such an offender nor has the office of the State Director of Licenses restored rights forfeited in this manner.

These figures show an increase of over 300 licenses revoked in the past biennium as compared with the previous two years. Such an increase might lead to the conclusion there is an increase in drunken driving, but at the office of the State Director of Licenses it is attributed to better laws, better law enforcement, and better co-operation on the part of police courts.

An improved law was enacted by the 1937 Legislature as part of a new highway code which now makes it mandatory for a judge to revoke a license in the case of conviction for drunken driving. Before it was discretionary. The Director of Licenses also has power to revoke licenses.

By the mandate of the people as well as by the Legislature, enforcement conditions have been strengthened. In Seattle, punishment for drunken driving admittedly has been notoriously lax. Under conviction as "reckless" rather than drunken driving, it is held, many have continued to drive cars whose licenses should have been revoked. Revocation of licenses has been proprotionately lower than in any other part of the State. But in the November election voters elected a new police judge committed to law enforcement and an improvement already is reported.

Judge William F. Devin, recently elected Police Judge in Seattle, is seeking a separation of traffic violators from other police cases. He also is asking for more power to revoke licenses, impose fines, and issue jail sentences. A strengthening of law-enforcement machinery through local ordinances is taking place throughout the State in the geheral determination to apprehend the drunken, the reckless, and the hit-and-run driver.

Revocation of licenses is seen as the schoolmaster under whose strict discipline the drunken and reckless driver is being brought to terms. Not only is the license taken away for one year but at the end of the period the offender must produce an affidavit to show he has not driven a car during that period.

Boy Astronomer Is Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—A 15-year-old Des Moines boy whose curiosity got the best of him has just been made a member of the British Astronomical Association, an honor held by but 45 other Americans.

He is Hugh Johnson, a high school sophomore, who three years ago read a newspaper item concerning an eclipse of the moon and decided to see for himself what the phenomenon looked like.

Sitting up all night in his parents' backyard, he witnessed the eclipse and found it so interesting that the next day he went to the public library and gathered up half a dozen books on astronomy. Since then he has pored over countless volumes and has reached the conclusion that he will make astronomy his life's work.

In addition to library books, Hugh has purchased as many astronomical books for his own "home library" as his schoolboy's budget will permit.

While reading about astronomy, Hugh also turned to the practical business of obtaining a telescope. Unable to afford an expensive, factory-made model, he set to work grinding lenses experimentally at home and now has completed a home-made telescope of sufficient power to enable him to study the stars each night and even photograph those nearest the earth.

Grinding the lens for his telescope required six months, said Hugh in an interview, but he is already at work grinding another and more powerful lens.

Modest despite honors which have come to him, Hugh readily explains that he has "everything to learn" about the mysteries of the skies. So far, most of his work has been in charting the paths of planets with special emphasis upon Jupiter. It was his work concerning Jupiter which won him admission to the British Astronomical Society.

Hugh also is a member of the American Amateur Astronomical Association and of the Amateur Astronomical Association of Des Moines. He exchanges scientific data with numerous astronomers the world over.

"Most amateurs look at the stars merely for the fun of looking at them," he explains, a trace of seriousness in his voice. "It is my hope that someday I may do some valuable work to add to the knowledge we already have of the heavens."

Operatic Orchestrations in Cans Quite Legal, Says New York Court

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Operaon-Tour, Inc., was free today to use "canned music" instead of living musicians to provide orchestrations for its operatic productions. Supreme Court Justice Kenneth O'Brien Jan. 23 enjoined two labor unions—the American Federation of Musicians and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of America—from interfering with productions of the group.

The issue between "canned music" and "in-the-flesh" musicians has been warmly debated in professional entertainment fields for some time. The Court held the controversy in this case was "not a labor dispute, but merely an economic question as to whether the plaintiff may lawfully use "canned music" as a medium of conducting operas instead of using live musicians."

The defendant Musicians' Union contended that the use of mechanical music seriously affected the welfare of musicians throughout the country and in this contention the Stagehands' Union joined.

Sponsor and treasurer of the Opera Company is Mrs. Harold M. Lehman, neice by marriage to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The first presentation of "Faust" was disrupted on Nov. 15 last in Birmingham, Ala., when the stagehands went on strike just as the performance was to begin. The company played the opera in streets clothes and without scenery.

The tour ended on Nov. 22 in Chapel Hill, N. C., after a production in which University of North Carolina students volunteered to shift scenery.

Mrs. Lehman said the Court's decision was "wonderful, and I am delighted."

"Instead of taking jobs away from people, we provided work for 65 persons as well as extra stage hands and other workers employed in towns we visited," she said.

Vote on Betting Fought in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Joining a Statewide movement to defeat passage of the horse-race-betting referendum, clergymen of the New Brunswick Presbytery were on record Jan. 25 for support of "a militant campaign" against the issue.

The action was taken by ministers of the 44 churches comprising the Presbytery, which decided to cooperate with every other group opposed to passage of the referendum. It was voted that three Sundays be designated for appeals from the pulpits, and that church bells be tolled on June 20, the day the referendum will be submitted to the electorate.

Before the resolution was adopted, the Rev. John Kuizenga, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, spoke of the experiences of other states with legalized betting, stressing the situation in New Hampshire, where a racing amendment was recently repealed.

Hosiery or Rope? New Source Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The castor bean soon may be used for women's hosiery, rope, tootbrush bristles and engine lubrication as well as increased usefulness for plastics and food, Prof. Roger C. Smith of Kansas State College, has predicted.

Professor Smith also reported on experiments undertaken at Kansas State College to determine whether the castor bean could be effectively used as a hedge around fields to protect them from the menace of grasshopper infestation.

While the research worker concluded that castor beans did not poison, repel, or trap grasshoppers or other insect pests, he emphasized the chemurgic and agricultural value of the plant.

"There are indications that the oil from the castor bean may soon be used for engine lubrication, fuel, and in paints; the ground beans for plastics; the ricin perhaps developed into a new insecticide; the fibers for rope or sacking and the cellulose of the stem for lacquers, and the other used for alpha cellulose.

"The new 'fiber 66' produced from the raw materials castor oil and phenol is already in use for toothbrush bristles and wire insulation, but has a potential use in the manufacture of women's hosiery as a competitor of rayon and natural silk. The plant and beans are not seriously attacked by insect pests. An important addition to farm crops may be near, but the value of present-day varieties of castor beans in farm insect control is nil."

Capital Penalty in S. D.

PIERRE, S. D. (AP)—Final legislative approval was given Jan. 25 to a bill providing restoration of capital punishment for South Dakota, the State Senate voting 27 to 8 in favor of the measure previously passed by the House.

It now goes to Gov. Harlan Bushfield, who indicated he will sign the act. The State has not had the death penalty since 1915.

New Bern Academy Founding Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—The 175th anniversary of the opening of New Bern Academy, first incorporated school in North Carolina and said to be the second private secondary school in English America to receive a charter, is being observed this month at public schools, still using the same campus.

Three members of the first Board of Trustees, approved by King George III of England, later became Governors of North Carolina. They were Richard Caswell, Abner Nash, and Richard Dobbs Spaight. Another, William Blount, became Governor of the Territory South of the River Ohio. Spaight and Blount were signers of the Federal Constitution.

In the first frame school building on the present site, completed during July, 1767, the General Assembly met during 1769 and 1770, while Tryon Palace was under construction. When the schoolhouse was burned in 1795, school sessions were held at the Palace.

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

The Home Forum

Trial Resolution Week

OUR presence in the Executive Offices of the White House, on that Thursday morning of Christmas week, was due to Mr. Maploony's egregious innovation of Trial Resolutions.

Mr. Maploony has never been stirred to riotous extravagance by his years in Washington. The drop or two of Scottish blood in his veins is very lasting and pronounced. Typically a New Englander, he undertakes his New Year's resolutions with enthusiasm and solemnity. But the heady recklessness of changing one's life on December thirty-first has long bothered him. Consequently, I was not surprised, on Christmas Eve, when he broached his idea.

* * *

"MEN DON'T BUY hats without trying them on, now do they?" he said suddenly. "People don't erect bridges without first approving a model. So why should we adopt radical New Year's resolutions without giving them at least a week's trial? Do you see my point? I propose that we take next week and try out our resolutions. If they do not suit, we can then discard them without embarrassment."

"Just what resolution are you making this year?" I asked.

"It's for you, too," Mr. Maploony said. "This coming year we resolve to accomplish the things we have talked of doing for any three years preceding. See?"

And so there we were, with cards of admission to the inner precincts of the White House, entering the officered door which I had passed a thousand times and wondered about as often. The gentleman who arranges escorts greeted us as if we had been expected week-end guests, and showed us into the room where delegations on the President wait. And who should we find there before us but Miss Abby Chillom, the sprightly spinster whose energy always reminds me of an educational reel I once saw. It was a moving picture of electrons in an atom highly magnified.

* * *

"NOW ISN'T THIS nice!" she exclaimed. "Fancy seeing you two when I was just thinking about you! Whatever brings you here? I read about Miss Eleanor's début and thought that the decorations would still be up if I got here early enough. I suppose you had the same idea? No? But I love the White House at any time, don't you? I often come here when I have a free morning. It gives one a pleasant palatial feeling, don't you think? And, after all, we *do* contribute—I mean it is, in a sense, ours, isn't it? Those paintings you are looking at, Mr. Maploony, are WPA Art Project works. They are surprisingly good, aren't they? And President Roosevelt caught that fish, the biggest one. I call this room the cooler. People who come to ask the President for things, you know, dams or what not, have to sit here until he can see them. That fish with the teeth is a very chilly thing to have to look at for a long time. Perhaps they decide just to ask for a post office instead. By the way, Mr. Maploony, you haven't brought your friend to call on me yet."

* * *

OPPORTUNELY THE USHER arrived and conducted us to the President's office, a large sun-flooded oval room whose tall windows looked out over the White House lawn. From Hoban, the Irish-American architect who, in 1792, won the $500 prize for the best design for the "President's Palace," down, the planners have been inspired to perfect taste. This room is far more than an office. It conveys the dignity of the Presidency; but, as everywhere else in the White House, there is a feeling of democratic domesticity. The furled flags behind the President's chair symbolize the might of the Republic; yet every furnishing, the proportions of the room, the vistas of trees outside, all seem to promise that no sinister element shall lurk in this great might.

"What *couldn't* one think up if one had an office like this!" Miss Chillom exclaimed. "I'm sure it must have been here that he planned to help those dear CCC boys."

The usher showed us into the Cabinet Room.

"Oh, how I'd like to sit under the table when they're meeting," Miss Chillom said. "I'd *so* like to hear Mr. Garner objecting to things. He sits at that end of the table. This is President Roosevelt's chair. Did you know that Cabinet members are allowed to buy and take home the chairs they have sat in? I wonder how many do. After all, it might not be just the pleasantest thing. To sit in front of your fire and muse about the NRA, for instance. I love those eagles on the wall. See? With the light coming from between their spread wings. Did you know that Abraham Lincoln said that the plainest print cannot be read through a gold eagle? Such a funny remark for a man of his brains. Of course, it can't." She turned to the usher. "I suppose you enjoy overhearing a great deal of history in the making?"

* * *

"I DON'T HEAR anything, ma'am," the usher said tactfully; and went on to explain that the floors were of rubberized cork, that the telephone switchboard upstairs centralized one hundred and fifty lines to the White House and offices alone, that the mail handled ran up to sixty thousand items daily. Then we walked down the sunny colonnaded veranda and were shown the President's swimming pool. The light, the translucent water, the invitation to immaculate well-being, brought envy at last.

"For the first time, I really covet the Presidency," I said.

"Oh, wouldn't it be lovely!" Miss Chillom said. "I do wonder how soon a woman will be President."

"Not long now," Mr. Maploony said resignedly. "Women own seventy-eight per cent of the wealth of this country, or it may be eighty-seven per cent by now. What are a few votes after that?"

"Do you know what I'd do first?" Miss Chillom asked. "I'd—"

But the usher had steered us through another door and, taking us past the rooms accessible to the hoi polloi, led us upstairs.

"I'd rather walk through a door marked *Private* than do anything in the world," Miss Chillom confided to me.

* * *

FROM THE OUTSIDE, the White House looks a large and comfortable residence whose owner possesses an American flag. Once within, its scope and spaciousness are revealed. On the second floor there are seven bedroom suites, a library and a study. On the ground floor, the hospitable roominess is even more apparent. The State Dining Room can seat one hundred and seven persons around its horseshoe table. The East Room is larger still. It looks as if a magician had outdone the hat-and-rabbit trick; he has put a palace into a country dwelling. The wonder of it, though, is the absolute fitness of the Mansion to its use. Here dignity of character is majesty enough. Beauty is sufficient display. And the access generously offered to the people is symbol of the democracy and liberty of which the White House is fountain-head. Nor does acquaintance cheapen. In every visitor there remains enough quiet awe to separate this heart of the Republic from every other house in the land.

The State Dining Room suggests all the stateliness that has transpired in its paneled magnificence.

"President Coolidge always dined in this room," Miss Chillom remarked with glee. "And so would I. Imagine how it must look at night, with that gorgeous fireplace, those green draperies, the old Flemish tapestries, and everything. Can't you *see* it! The firelight on that chandelier, the candles on the table, the silver, and the butlers. I don't believe he was a bit homesick for Vermont."

"You should have been born a princess at the least," I said.

"All right, laugh at me!" Miss Chillom retorted. "That is one privilege in a democracy. It is also one's privilege to want nice things. My motto as President would be 'Every home a White House.' That's much nicer than 'two chickens in every pot.'"

* * *

WE WERE SHOWN the Red Room, aglow with damask and red draperies; the Blue Room, exquisite in brocatelle and white and gold; the Green Room, whose clock, the usher said, had been given by Benjamin Franklin, and which Miss Chillom pointed out was still going, "as all that wonderful man's things still do."

She glanced regretfully up the wide stone stairway, barred by a wrought-iron gate, that led to the rooms occupied by the Presidential household and their guests, and then we were shown into the East Room. Here Miss Chillom found her decorations, a Christmas tree austerely beautiful with its few lights and the barest touch of tinsel. Gorgeous poinsettias carried on the color of the draperies. The new concert grand, with its golden eagles, looked at home in this royal room where a Hofmann could be commanded. "Another reason for being President," I thought.

"I believe I'll wait, if you don't mind," Miss Chillom said. "I'd like to sit here and think of all the fun the young people had last night."

"Do you know, I like that woman," I said to Mr. Maploony as we left. "She's a person. Since this is Trial Resolution Week, why don't you take me to call?"

"We haven't talked about that for three whole years yet," he said. "Hadn't we better take things in order?"

"Well," I said, "let's consider it a little more definitely, at least."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CARTER": *A Painting by Anton Mauve*

THIS peaceful scene, with its slow ox-cart patiently crossing the flat fields of Holland, shows Anton Mauve in his happiest vein. He was always absorbed in painting his native fields and sand dunes, with the living figures that completed them, and he excelled in capturing the soft, luminous haze of the Dutch landscape.

His first teacher was Van Os, whose precise, careful technique was not a sympathetic medium for Mauve. Later he became the friend of Jozef Israels and W. Maris, and from them he learned to work with a brisker brush and in a freer design. His fresh color and zestful brushwork remind us of a disciple who exceeded him in humanitarianism, Vincent Van Gogh.

The Kingdom of Heaven Within

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE yearning heart, aspiring toward a higher and better selfhood, has been a subject of interest to teachers and thinkers of all ages. Men, exhausted by their human efforts, exasperated by unfulfilled ambition, and disappointed by alternating resolution and failure, have, like Job, often succumbed to despair, and even deplored their birth. However, the patriarch eventually saw the error in his reasoning; and as the truer concept of God dawned upon his thought he humbled himself, found in God the wellspring of all good, and was healed and comforted.

One of the outstanding features of the teaching of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, is that all good is ever available to men, for the simple reason that, as he stated (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you." In the early Christian church it was the apprehension of this truth that made his followers contented, united, humble, devoted. It inspired the cultivation of the spiritual selfhood, wherein is found no disappointed ambition, but constant calm and confidence.

In the course of time, however, material ambitions influenced the church, and although the standards may outwardly have appeared to be those of the Way-shower, and here and there a prophet or martyr stood for Truth, the spiritual inwardness of his teaching was largely overlooked. Eventually, Mary Baker Eddy's inspired revelation of Christian Science appeared, in which spiritual values were exalted, revealing man in the likeness of God, Spirit.

Being spiritual, man reflects God in holiness, harmony, and joy. Man, then, the reflection of Spirit, is not corporeal. Such a momentous statement could not be made lightly. But, despite the carnal mind's opposition, the world's greatest Teacher included in his precepts the admonition to be perfect even as the Father is perfect, and to demonstrate the truth of being in healing sickness, sin, lack, death, and every discordant condition known to humanity.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy elucidates, in its various aspects, this teaching; and many statements in this great work indicate the power of spiritual understanding to make manifest the kingdom of heaven—harmony, health, supply, holiness. On page 470 we read: "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect. Man is the expression of God's being."

The statement that man reflects all that God is, means that by reason of this relationship he possesses all good. Could this condition be more appropriately described than as the kingdom of heaven? Is it not a condition of spiritual thought, in which the understanding of man's true selfhood as the expression of the divine Father enables him to manifest God-given dominion and harmony? In Christian Science we learn that God is Mind, and that man reflects the infinite Mind. And since it is the function of Mind to know, and of man to express the all-knowing Mind, it is evident that the kingdom of heaven is within righteous thought. Paul made this clear when he wrote (Romans 14:17), "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

A most happy and heartening aspect of this teaching is the fact that true success is found, not in mere material learning, intellectual or human culture, but in spiritual understanding. May we not find inspiration in the fact that the great Exemplar of the kingdom followed a humble calling in his early years, while his immediate followers consisted largely of men also unversed in the world's lore?

Whatever his circumstances, the seeker after this kingdom, with its harmony, purity, humility, health, and peace, may find it through spiritualization of thought. Christian Science teaching is emphatic on the point, and Mrs. Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, says (Science and Health, p. 505), "This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light."

Shall not we, then, in our human weariness humbly aspire to spiritual understanding, and thereby lay hold upon reality? Spiritual understanding is always available to the seeker who will lay down materiality and accept into the chambers of his consciousness, the inexpressible peace, satisfaction, health, and supply that come from a knowledge of infinite good, the kingdom of heaven.

The Way-shower said (Matthew 5:3), "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven." For one to see his true selfhood as God's son, and begin to demonstrate the possibilities of his spiritual being, is to attain that which cannot be reckoned by human standards. The infinite good of infinite God is his, by reflection, now, here, forever.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Debesu valstība mūsos

(Tulkots raksta par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusstejā angļu tekstā)

ILGU pilnā sirds, kas tiecas pretim augstākai un labākai patībai, ir saistījusi visu laikmetu skolotāju un domātāju interesi. Cilvēki, savu cilvēcisko centienu nogurdināti, neapmierinātas godkārības sanīknoti un maiņigo iznākumu un neveiksmju pievilti, bieži, līdzīgi Ījabam, padodas izmisumam un pat nožēlo savu dzimšanu. Patriarchs tomēr beidzot redzēja maldus savos slēdzienos, un, kad viņa domās uzausa patiesāks jēdziens par Dievu, viņš pazemojās, atrada Dievā visa labā avotu un tika dziedināts un iepriecināts.

Vienā no ievērojamākām Kristus Jēzus, Ceļarādītāja, mācības raksturīgām pazīmēm ir, ka viss labais vienmēr cilvēkam ir pieejams, aiz tā vienkāršā iemesla, ka, kā viņš paskaidroja (Lūkasa 17:21): "Dieva valstība ir iekš jums." Šis patiesības saprašana bija tā, kas pirmās Kristīgās baznīcas sekotājus darīja apmierinātus, vienotus, pazemīgus un pārdevīgus. Tā pamudināja attīstīt gārigo patību, kurā nav atrodama pievilta godkāriba, bet gan pastāvīgs miers un palāviba.

Ar laiku tomēr materiālās tieksmes ietekmēja baznīcu un, kaut gan ārēji prasības šķita palielkam tās pašas, kādas bija Ceļarādītājam, un vienā, otrā vietā kāds pravietis vai moceklis aizstāvēja Patiesību, viņa mācības garīgā nozīme lielā mērā tika likta novārtā. Beidzot parādījās Mary Baker Eddy's inspirētā Kristīgās Zinātnes atklāsme, kurā bija izceltas garīgas vērtības, atklājot cilvēku Dievam, Garam, līdzīgu.

Būdams garīgs, cilvēks atspogulo Dievu svētumā, harmonijā un prieka. Tādā gadījumā cilvēks, Gara atspogulojums, nav kermenisks. Šādu svarīgu paskaidrojumu nevarēja dot viegli-prātīgi. Bet, neskatoties uz miesīgā prāta pretestību, pasaules lielākais Skolotājs ietvēra savās mācībās pamudinājumu būt pilnīgam, tāpat kā tas Tēvs ir pilnīgs, un demonstrēt esamības patiesību, dziedinot slimības, grēku trūkumu, nāvi un katru cilvēcei pazīstamu nesaskanīgu stāvokli.

Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātnē un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) Mrs. Eddy izskaidro šo mācību no tās dažādiem redzes viedokļiem, un daudzi paskaidrojumi šai lielajā darbā norāda uz garīgas izpratnes spēku izpaust debesu valstību—harmoniju, veselību, apgādību, svētumu. 470. lappusē mēs lasam: "Dievs ir cilvēka radītājs, un tā kā cilvēka dieviškigais Princips paliek pilnīgs, dieviškīgā ideja jeb atspogulojums, cilvēks, arī paliek pilnīgs. Cilvēks ir Dieva esamības izpausme."

Paskaidrojums, ka cilvēks atspogulo visu, kas ir Dievs, nozīmē, ka, pateicoties šai radniecībai, viņam pieder viss labais. Vai šim stāvoklim varētu būt piemērotāks apzīmējums, nekā debesu valstība? Vai tas nav garīgu domu stāvoklis, kurā izpratne par cilvēka patieso patību kā dieviškīgā Tēva izpausmi dara cilvēku spējīgu izpaust Dieva-doto varu un harmoniju? Kristīgajā Zinātnē mēs mācamies saprast, ka Dievs ir Prāts, un ka cilvēks atspogulo bezgalīgo Prātu. Un tā kā zināšana ir Prāta darbība, bet cilvēka—izpaust šo viszinošo Prātu, tad ir skaidrs, ka debesu valstība ir pareizās domās. Apustulis Pāvils to izskaidroja, kad viņš rakstīja (Romiešiem 14:17): "Dieva valstība nav ēdiens un dzēriens, bet taisnība un miers un prieks iekš Svēta Gara."

Šīs mācības vistiprecīnošākās un uzmudinošākās izredzes pastāv faktā, ka patiesi panākumi atrodami, nevis tīri materiālās zināšanās, intelektuālā un cilvēciskā kultūrā, bet gan garīgā izpratnē. Vai mēs nevaram rast pamudinājumu faktā, ka lielais debesu valstības Priekšzīmesdēvējs agrā jaunībā piekopa vienkāršu amatu, un ka viņa tiešie sekotāji pa lielākai daļai sastāvēja no cilvēkiem, kam arī nebija pasaulīgas izglītības?

Lai arī kādi būtu tā apstākļi, kas meklē šo valstību ar tās harmoniju, šķīstību, pazemību, veselību un mieru, viņš to var atrast ar domu apgarošanu. Kristīgā Zinātne uzsver šo punktu un Mrs. Eddy, tās Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, saka (Science and Health 505. lpp.): "Šī izpratne nav intelektuāla, tā nav skolu mācību rezultāts; tā ir visu lietu īstenība, celta gaismā."

Vai tad mums savā cilvēciskā pagurumā arī nevajadzētu pazemīgi dzīties pēc garīgas izpratnes un tā turēties pie īstenības? Garīga izpratne vienmēr pieejama meklētājam, kas grib nolikt materiālītāti un ļaut ieiet savas apzinas mājoklos neizsakāmam mieram, apmierinātībai, veselībai un apgādībai, kuri nāk no bezgalīgi labā, debesu valstības, izpratnes.

Ceļarādītājs sacījis (Mateja 5:3): "Svētīgi tie, kas garā nabagi, jo debesu valstība viniem pieder." Redzēt savu patieso patību kā Dieva dēlu un sākt dēmonstrēt savas garīgās esamības iespējamības, nozīmē sasniegt to, kas nav novērtējams pēc cilvēciskām mērauklām. Bezgalīgā Dieva bezgalīgais labums ir cilvēka caur atspogulošanu, tagad, šeit un mūžīgi.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu aniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Long View

THE opened door showed night
As night is said to be:
A mystery as great
As earth's immensity.
We gazed into the dark
And named it by its name
And saw it melt away—
We saw the darkness riven,
The light of stars display
Remembered heaven.

JOHN RITCHEY

Come to the Summer Pastures When the Mountains Call

COME, my friend, the valleys seem too confining, and the mountains call. There are slopes where anemones bloom and gentians gleam in their full pride; where straying bees flutter over the early heather, and the breeze is fresh with the keen tonic of the mountains. Come to the summer pastures, smooth as velvet, swelling and sinking in monster billows; I know where there are bare crags casting jagged shadows, and where tiny huts, huddled together in basin-like depressions, will give us shelter, and where we can study the life on the *alm*, and hear its songs.

Kitzbuhel is our starting-place, and the Kitzbuhelhorn our goal.

Pass your stick between the straps of your *Rucksack*, as a chamois hunter carries his rifle. Then get into the steady swing of the mountaineer and lean well forward to perfect your balance, for the path is steep.

As we mount, our figures pierce the morning mist that clings to the mountainside in thin streamers. When we have left the last groves of pine, and have come out above the timber line, it is time to stop for a moment to send a shout into the valley below. Here and beyond begins a new world; a new air fans the cheeks and new sounds come to the ears. The jingling of bells rises and falls on the breeze. The cattle are being driven off from the huts to feed in the open, to wander all day among the Alpine flowers.

At the door of the first hut we stop for a drink of milk. The woman herder in charge of the hut smiles pleasantly as she hands out a shallow wooden bucket, which serves as well as a glass. . . .

Cloudy days, too, have their charm on the *alm*, days when a silent mantle of mist or haze settles upon the scene, inviting meditation and the sweet solace of an Alpine quiet. The day may have dawned surpassingly fair and clear, but suddenly, from many quarters, the clouds are detected creeping upon us like some stealthy enemy, to surround and hedge us in. They prove to be a welcome, kindly enemy, that means no harm. . . . Little streamers and separate cloudlets are sent on ahead, or to the sides, and there they hover timidly till the main body of clouds overtakes them, and the whole mass pushes forward to capture the landscape with a gentle and moist caress. The clouds blot out one by one the landmarks of the *alm*, the farther slopes, the little alpine lake, where the cattle drink, and the isolated cedars that have stood the storm and stress of a century. Finally the mist cuts off from view the near-by huts and the grazing cattle as they munch the damp grass, dotted with many perfumed flowers. A pleasant stillness pervades the *alm*, a peaceful, protective hush enfolds it, until such time as a clearing gust shall blow through the ravines. . . .

As we listen, there comes through the mist a measured jingling from the bells of unseen cattle. Close by a cow gives her bell a rapid rattle as she rubs against the rough side of a stable hut, or briskly switches off the flies. The dull thud of the strokes of an axe reaches us from where some one is splitting wood for the fire, or a herder calls to the sheep ranging in the lofty recesses of the surrounding mountains. . . .

A sudden break may come at any time, and even while we look, behold the peaks stand out once more clean cut against the blue, the landmarks of the *alm* return one by one to view, and the cattle are seen again browsing unconcernedly and contentedly just where the clouds found them and left them. . . .

The cool night-wind draws through the recesses of the range. The footfall of the passing herder can no longer be heard, nor the vibration felt on the sod, but after awhile a cry comes from afar off, through the Alpine stillness, a final yodel, tense, defiant, and true, but mellowed and refined by the distance. It is time to turn in and leave the little flowers to the gentle dew, and this blessed and benign scene to the peace of the end of the day.—From "The Fair Land Tyrol," by W. D. MCCRACKAN. (Boston: L. C. Page.)

A Visitor's Impressions of Chicago in 1843

AT FIRST, the prairie seemed to speak of the very desolation of dullness. After sweeping over the vast monotony of the lakes to come to this monotony of land, with all around a limitless horizon,—to walk, and walk, and run, but never climb, oh! it was too dreary for any but a Hollander to bear. . . .

The only thing I liked at first to do, was to trace with slow and unexpecting step the narrow margin of the lake. Sometimes a heavy swell gave it expression; at others, only its varied coloring, which I found more admirable every day, and which gave it an air of mirage instead of the vastness of ocean. Then there was a grandeur in the feeling that I might continue that walk, if I had any seven-leagued mode of conveyance to save fatigue, for hundreds of miles without an obstacle and without a change.

But after I had rode out, and seen the flowers and seen the sun set with that calmness seen only in the prairies, and the cattle winding slowly home to their homes in the "island groves"—peacefullest of sights—I began to love because I began to know the scene, and shrank no longer from "the encircling vastness." . . .

Notwithstanding all the attractions I thus found out by degrees on the flat shores of the lake, I was delighted when I found myself really on my way into the country for an excursion of two or three weeks. We set out in a strong wagon, almost as large, and with the look of those used elsewhere for transporting caravans of wild beasteses, loaded with everything we might want, in case nobody would give it to us—for buying and selling were no longer to be counted on—with a pair of strong horses, able and willing to force their way through mud holes and amid stumps, and a guide, equally admirable as marshal and companion, who knew by heart the country and its history, both natural and artificial, and whose clear hunter's eye needed neither road nor goal to guide it to all the spots where beauty best loves to dwell.

Add to this the finest weather, and such country as I had never seen, even in my dreams, although these dreams had been haunted by wishes for just such an one, and you may judge whether years of dullness might not, by these bright days, be redeemed, and a sweetness be shed over all thoughts of the West.—From "Summer on the Lakes in 1843," by S. M. FULLER (MARGARET FULLER).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1939

Taxi Monopoly Of Best Stands Up to Council

Must affirm or deny voters' mandate to make street sites free to all taxis.

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A bitter 14-year struggle to end monopoly in Boston's taxicab business is expected to reach its final stages next week. Last November, Bostonians voted 155,290 to 95,848 to open all stands equally to the city's 1,425 taxicabs.

Next Monday, the City Council, which has audienced a drama as exciting as any movie scenario, will decide how this drama shall end, in other words, whether or not to carry out the people's mandate.

Like other urban dwellers, Bostonians have come to take their brightly colored hacks almost as much for granted as their coal dust, coin telephones, and cafeterias.

But as hearings progressed at Faneuil Hall, Boston began to realize that beneath the lilting tick of a taxi clock lay a dissonant theme of labor strife and the fight of the small man against the large; that this is virtually the only large city in the United States which still allows private stands; and that, with the exception of Los Angeles, Boston pays more for its taxi rides than any other American city.

But what of this real-life scenario for which the City Council's 21 scenarists are preparing to write the denouement? Who are its characters? What were its plot developments?

Has Five Principal Roles

The cast (in order of appearance) includes five principal roles, which are played by John T. Rockett, Founder and President of the former Town Taxi Company and now President and General Manager of the Boston Cab Company; Calvin E. Hodson, formerly associated with Mr. Rockett and now in the employ of the third character, Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxi Company; Abraham Miller, President of the Independent Taxi Owners Association; and, finally, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

Commissioner Timilty's role has so far been passive, hardly more than an off-stage voice at the Council hearings. Aside from expressing satisfaction with the present system, his lines have been few. But if the Council decides to open the stands, Boston's Number One Policeman will have the task of rearranging the present setup. He explained yesterday that the need for 90 days in which to change the stands, provided the referendum is validated, is due largely to the necessary conferences with those whose property abuts on private stands—hotels, railroad stations, docks, etc.—to see what they will say.

So far they have said a fairly unanimous "No!" to the suggestion of public stands.

"But it is within my power as Commissioner to assign public stands wherever I see fit," said Mr. Timilty.

Dates Back to Early Days

However, this is racing ahead of the scenario which must, if it is to give an idea of Boston's taxi history, return to John D. Rockett. Today, in his crowded little office on Symphony Road, Mr. Rockett is a white-haired, sanguine faced gentleman who wears pince-nez glasses on a ribbon.

In the early 1900's, he was a young man looking for a business in which to make some money. He demonstrated White cars to dumfounded New Englanders. He made $100 a week hiring out his private limousine. He introduced the first taxi meter Boston had ever seen. He increased his number of cars, he operated taxis. In other words, John T. Rockett prospered.

And then, in 1927, Mr. Rockett, running the Town Taxi, had a strike. He had, he said, been signed up with the union for 15 years, paying his men $4 for a nine-hour day and 50 cents an hour overtime.

"It cost me $200,000 to beat the 1927 strike," Mr. Rockett said in a matter-of-fact voice. "I had figured on $100,000. I hired policemen, at $8 a day each, private detectives and yeggs to protect my stands. But when it was all over, out of 400 drivers only six remained faithful. I had to begin over."

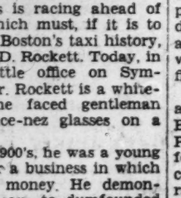
Majority Became Independents

Probably the majority of Mr. Rockett's 394 "unfaithful" drivers became independent taxi drivers, just as the majority of unsuccessful Checker striking drivers had done in 1925. And here arises one of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; not so cold, with lowest temperature 12 to 15 degrees tonight; somewhat warmer Saturday and Sunday; probably rain or snow Sunday; moderate northwest to west winds, becoming southerly Saturday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; Sunday cloudy and warmer followed by snow.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; Sunday snow or rain and warmer.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing north and northwest winds becoming southerly, fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

Boston	5	4	Minneapolis	6	6
Bermuda	62	56	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	12	12	New York	8	8
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	28	28
Helena	14	12	Philadelphia	16	14
Kansas City	26	24	St. Louis	22	22
Los Angeles	56	50	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	44	44	Washington	20	18

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 27.
B—Minimum, Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:50 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Saturday, 4:17 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:20 p. m.

Will Monopoly End for Him?

By a Staff Photographer

The Taxi Man's Flag

One of Boston's 2,800 taxicab drivers reaches to pull down his flag. Independents have kept their flag waving for 14 years in a fight to free all Boston's stands. The question is now up to the City Council.

Marshfield Bars Dog Track; Hyde Park Site Is Visited

Three members of the Boston City Council today visited the site of a proposed dog-racing track in Hyde Park, Mass., concerning which a public hearing was held last night by the Council.

Those who drove out to the former Readville trotting track were Councilors Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., of Dorchester, Chairman of the Council's Executive Committee; John E. Kerrigan of South Boston, and William J. Galvin of Charlestown.

They had no comment to make on the proposal, which has brought vigorous protests from church, civic, and business groups in Hyde Park and Dedham, but Councilor Wilson said he was remaining in the section after the others to survey the number of properties for sale near the track.

Realty Rise Seen

Supporters of the dog-racing enterprise have argued that it would increase real estate values in the vicinity of the plant.

The public hearing last night in Faneuil Hall took six hours. One hundred and thirty-two persons recorded their views, 76 opposing the plan, and 56 favoring it. Huntington R. Hardwick, former Harvard athlete, is President of the Readville Greyhound Association, which filed the application.

Those favoring the petition based arguments on the fact the people of Boston and of the Readville-Hyde Park district voted overwhelmingly for dog racing last November. They contended no better site for dog racing than the old Readville Trotting Park can be found in Boston.

Opponents to the petition, including clergymen from nearly every church in Readville and Hyde Park, told the Council the track would be a moral hazard to the community and would bring "temptation and poverty."

New York Backing

Councilor Henry L. Shattuck of the Back Bay drew from Mr. Hardwick the information that New York promoters are interested in the track. Mr. Hardwick asserted, however, that funds invested in the track will be "largely New England money."

Following inspection of the proposed site today, the Council is expected to consider the granting of the petition either next Monday or the following Monday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27—Comment today on the decisive routing of dog racing from this town in the 1,200 "No" vote rolled up last night at the hearing called by the Board of Selectmen on a petition to establish a track here, runs to the effect that the larger significance of the meeting is that the sentiment expressed in the unanimous vote of Marshfield citizens probably will keep dog racing out of Duxbury, Scituate, Hanover and Plymouth.

By a unanimous rising vote, citizens opposed location of a dog track in the Town. This meeting had been called by Selectmen to ascertain the temper of the people before taking responsibility of turning down an alleged $200,000 which, promoters said, would be spent in bringing in the track and in paying wages to employees.

Attorneys Attend

At the meeting were members of the Marshfield Citizen's Committee, the Ferry Hill Improvement Society, and the Daniel Webster Improvement Society of Brant Rock and Ocean Bluff. A number of property owners and summer residents, who were unable to be present, were represented by attorneys.

The principal speaker was Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth Counties. He is a summer resident of Marshfield. In open meeting he charged that officers of Shawnee Amusements, Inc., petitioners for the track, were "dummies" for "two big-shot gamblers" of Cape Cod. He said the proposed track would double police expenses and double crime in Plymouth County and that he was sufficiently engaged in his present duties without taking on an additional burden of another dog track.

Notice to Promoters

The 1200-0 vote was so decisive it was not necessary to read 125 to 150 letters of protest sent by persons who could not attend the hearing.

After the vote, Tracy W. Hatch, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, explained he had called the hearings to demonstrate to all track promoters that no dog-racing track is wanted in Plymouth County.

The petition will be denied.

O'Brien Loses $100,000 Suit

A defendant's verdict, ending the $100,000 libel suit brought against the Western Union Telegraph Company by Thomas C. O'Brien, former District Attorney of Suffolk County and candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Union Party ticket, for defamatory language he alleged was contained in a telegram addressed to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, "radio priest," shortly before the 1936 elections, was returned by a Federal jury to Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court last night.

Newspaper's Profits Are Going to Charity

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—The late Theodore Bodenwein, publisher of the New London Day, specified in his will, filed in the Probate Court here today, that all of the newspaper's earnings ultimately be used for charitable, scientific and educational purposes in this area.

The widow, and two children including Mrs. Eugene R. Miles of Shaker Heights, Ohio, were named immediate beneficiaries. They will receive 90 per cent of the newspaper's earnings for life, the remaining 10 per cent of the profits go to charities.

Saltonstall Urged to Aid Move to Prevent WPA Cut

A delegation of 25 members of the Writers Union of Greater Boston's Federal Arts Project called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today and asked him to contact Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and ask them to aid in preventing a cut in the WPA deficiency appropriations.

When the group came out of the Governor's office, Ralph A. Rubinovitz, President of the Writers Union, said that the Governor approved of the Federal Arts project and that he would confer with States' WPA Administrator Col. John J. McDonough, relative to transferring to other WPA State jobs the 519 persons who were dropped from Arts Project Jan. 15.

The delegation told Governor Saltonstall if reduction is allowed to remain that 43,500 WPA workers will be dropped by April.

A group from the Massachusetts Committee for the Defense of the WPA also called upon the Governor, asking that pay cuts be restored, and stating that they would like to see the deficiency appropriation boosted to $1,050,000,000 so that persons working in lower brackets could get 20 per cent pay increases.

The Governor said later: "I told those gentlemen (referring to both of the groups which visited him) that it was a question of the Federal Government and not of the State. I said I want everybody in Massachusetts working, and if they are thrown out of work I will do my best to see that they get work.

"As for interfering with Congress, I would not want Congressmen interfering with the running of the State Government. I did not say I would, and I did not say I wouldn't. I left them with a statement that I felt it was a Federal question, and that I hesitate to interfere, but would take the whole matter under advisement."

Zero and Mercury Play Tag

A frigid polar wave kept New England in its grip for the second successive day today, sent temperatures down to near or below zero, even forcing suspension of work in two or three communities, but was expected to depart over the week end.

With official recordings down to 4.4 degrees in Boston and, unofficially, to such depths as 40 r below at Woodsville, N. H., northeastern states shivered in the coldest weather of the winter. Lowest temperatures tonight in Boston would be 12 to 15 degrees, with "somewhat warmer" weather tomorrow and Sunday, the Weather Man said.

The Arctic conditions manifested generally in this section were far from the coldest on record for this date, however. The Boston Weather Bureau said the record here was 6 below in 1924.

In Montpelier, Vt., today, a recording of 32 below marked conditions that sent the legislators scurrying into the Capitol without stopping to gossip outside. Other sub-zero readings included: Northfield, Vt., 28; St. Johnsbury, Vt., 27; Greenville, Maine, 22; Rutland and Burlington, Vt., 20; Lewiston, Maine, 21; Bangor, Maine, 16; Concord, N. H., 10.

In the lower tier of New England states, typical temperatures were 2 above at Hartford, Conn., and 8 above at Block Island, R. I.

Rain or snow was said to be "probable" on Sunday by the Boston forecaster.

More Airports in State Sought

Federal money available for development of airports is being lost to Massachusetts because of the requirement that landing fields must first be owned by the municipalities and "local cities and towns do not want to acquire airports because they would lose taxable property," Charles Hamilton, President of the Massachusetts Aviation Association, told the State Aeronautical Advistory Board at a hearing in the auditorium of the Public Works Building today.

Because of this situation, Mr. Hamilton declared, the Commonwealth is five years behind other leading States in its airport facilities. To remedy this condition he advised the Board—recently created by the General Court to encourage aviation in Massachusetts—to "sell aviation to the local communities."

The Advisory Board could perform a real service, Mr. Hamilton added, by acting as co-ordinating agency for all organizations interested in the promotion of aviation.

Charles A. Parker of the Interstate Airlines told the Board that the failure of many municipalities to acquire airports has been due to the lack of selling effort on the part of interested people and organizations. Such selling effort among aviation enthusiasts in the town of Hyannis, he reported, did result in an appropriation of $23,500 for the establishment of a municipally owned airport—on which the Federal Government has spent $150,000 for further development.

Joseph A. Garside of the Norwood Airport asked the Board to contact all cities and towns, pointing out the advantage of establishment of municipal airports so that Federal funds can be obtained for their development.

Stephen C. Sullivan of East Boston stated that in his opinion the East Boston Airport should be owned and controlled by the Commonwealth—instead of being leased by it to the City of Boston. It is too large and important an undertaking for the city to handle alone, he said, especially since it might become a terminus for trans-Atlantic freight and passenger air service.

Flood Control Issue Drawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The issue whether the proposed Union Village, Vt., dam and reservoir shall be used primarily, or whether it shall be used exclusively, for flood control appeared today to form the center of the New England flood control controversy.

President Roosevelt will consent to a written agreement between Vermont and the Federal Government that Federal acquirement of the dam site shall be "primarily" for flood control purposes, according to Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, who conferred with the President yesterday.

Gov. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, who precipitated the controversy by his opposition to Federal acquisition of land without State consent, is reported by his friends here to favor limiting the dam to flood control only.

President Roosevelt believes that an agreement to confine the dam to flood control would preclude Federal development for power, navigation, or conservation, said Mr. Casey. Supporters of Governor Aiken said today they agreed in this with the President. They hold that such a limitation, which they desire, would require the Government to get future consent of the State before exercising control of the dam for any other purpose.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who is seeking to mediate the dispute, conferred with Secretary of War Woodring yesterday and with the President this morning and said he planned to see Secretary Woodring again later. He said the Birch Hill, Mass., dam would not be started until a resurvey had been made by Army engineers as a result of protests from residents.

'Wall Street Plot' Scented

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Judson King, an advocate of public power development, charged in a statement "all the vast national utility interests centering around Wall Street" were raising the state rights issue in connection with Federal flood control to block public power.

Mr. King, as head of the National Popular Government League, is associated with Senators Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska and La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, members of the League's Executive Committee.

Referring to the state rights issue raised by New England in connection with Government plans for flood control, Mr. King declared:

"This situation is but another opportunity to further the designs of the national banking combine centering in Wall Street, from whence New England's major holding companies are controlled."

Bill to Pay Carney Trial Expense Is Approved

The Legislative Commission on Counties reported favorably yesterday on a bill sponsored by the Bristol County Commission asking permission to borrow $18,988 to pay charges incurred last year when the Grand Jury was called in the indictment of Mayor Leo J. Carney of New Bedford and others.

B. U. Debaters Start 3,000-Mile U. S. Tour

Bearing the commission of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as good-will representatives of the Commonwealth, Boston University's three-man debating team is at St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y., today, for the opening debate on a schedule which will take them on a 3,000-mile tour of 10 states, meeting debating teams of 16 colleges.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1939, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between January 23 and February 7, 114 social agencies and federations, comprising over 150 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1939 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign Goal is this year set at $4,645,000 and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 27 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 45 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 49 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation. Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Stuart C. Rand is general chairman of its 1939 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 31,434 families, comprising more than 124,000 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 131,522 meals and 47,917 nights lodging. 11,736 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid. 17,046 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 136,136 days care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 19,961 children. 19,158 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,275 settlement houses, clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training. 65,843 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize, in connection with this year's appeal, that the newly formed Cambridge Community Federation will participate in the 1939 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the under-privileged, tend to stabilize society and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Halfway Mark For Community Fund Is Nearing

(Continued from Page 1)

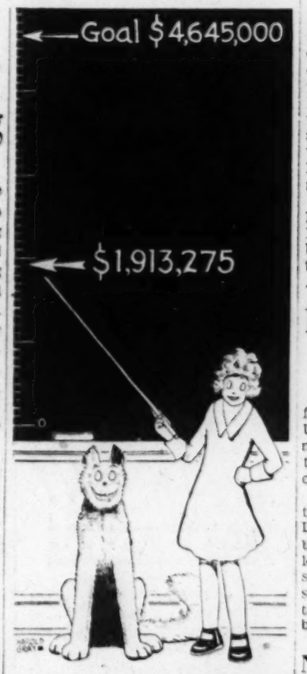
118 Summer Street—lent by the Henry Bosch Company of Chicago—is a large special display depicting the activities of 21 settlement and neighborhood houses participating in the campaign. "These exhibits tell all about the settlements," said Mr. Rand, after inspecting them. "They portray vividly what these neighborhood houses are doing for maintaining high levels of character, culture and citizenship in the neighborhoods they serve—and throughout the whole community."

Best Example

The enthusiasm of the campaign's thousands of solicitors was increased today by news that a leading picture magazine has been training its cameras on their work — having chosen the Boston Community Fund drive as the best example of the charitable efforts of a great American city.

Cohasset continued to lead the race for a full quota among suburban communities. This morning it had reached the 67.1 per cent mark.

The Faneuil district of Boston proper headed the list in the Districts Division, with 58.4 per cent of its quota.



Community Fund Meter

Drive up to date shows $1,913,275 of $4,645,000 sought is subscribed.

Tilton Dedicates College Dormitory

TILTON, N. H., Jan. 27 (AP)—Tilton Junior College today dedicated its $100,000 dormitory, known as Pfeiffer Hall, with elaborate ceremonies.

The dormitory is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City.

Boy students will move into the new building, which accommodates 60, on Saturday.

McCamy Named Farm Aide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Appointment of Dr. James L. McCamy, Professor of Government at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, was announced today.

Dr. McCamy, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., will take over on Feb. 1 the post formerly held by R. M. Evans, now Agricultural Adjustment Administrator.

The new assistant is a graduate and former instructor at the Universities of Texas and Chicago. He has been a member of the Bennington College Faculty since 1934.

Town Highway Bill Is Passed Up New Notch

Measure will allow local communities to use work relief cash for highway uses.

The Senate today ordered to third reading a bill to permit cities and towns to use for street and highway purposes the $5,000,000 granted them from the Highway Fund by the Legislature last year for alleviating existing unemployment conditions. Many cities and towns however, are still holding funds derived from this source, hoping to use them to offset the State Tax. This would become possible under the bill—but without it Attorney General Paul A. Dever's ruling that the money must be used for the purpose originally specified, would still hold.

Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston argued against the bill. The Legislature, he said, stayed in session for nine weeks last year until the money was allocated "so that men could be put to work." It is still needed for that purpose, he asserted, because of the number of men being dropped from the WPA for lack of sufficient funds to carry on.

Last year, the Senator added, it was the Republican leaders who insisted on allocation of the money so as to relieve unemployment conditions.

Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, stated that taxpayers favored the bill. There is tremendous interest in it, he said, because of its effect on local tax rates.

The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today voted "ought not to pass" on a petition for a legislative amendment to the State Constitution which would vest the pardoning power in the Governor, with the advice of the State Parole Board. It also gave an adverse report on a bill to bar from public office disbarred lawyers and persons convicted of a felony.

Tightening of R. I. Liquor Law Urged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27 (AP)—Immediate tightening by the General Assembly of regulations governing liquor-dispensing cafes in Rhode Island is recommended in the sixth annual report of the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages submitted to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt today.

Michael F. Costello, head of the division, said a survey showed that out of 646 cafes licensed to sell liquor in the State, only 327 were bona-fide restaurants that served food. The others, he said, were little different from saloons, except that they are permitted to cater to women and children and may keep open later than saloons. This condition is "inimical to the general welfare," Mr. Costello said, and demands immediate remedial legislation.

Consumption of liquor in the State in 1938 showed a decrease of 20.8 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 15.32 per cent in Massachusetts, the report showed, and pointed out that the greater Rhode Island decrease was due in part to the fact that the tax on distilled spirits imported into Rhode Island was 75 cents per gallon, while in Massachusetts it was 40 cents per gallon.

Another contributing cause is the Rhode Island regulation requiring licensees to obtain a fair profit based on the Rhode Island fair trade law and the Miller-Tydings Act, Mr. Costello said.

Plans Revised For U. C. C. Board

A greatly revised bill providing for the reorganizing of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission was reported favorably yesterday by the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Following generally the lines of the original proposal by the Special Legislative Committee which studied unemployment compensation problems, the bill, however, contained several reductions in the proposed salaries for the recommended director, five deputies, and the proposed board of appeal.

New Hampshire Seeks 1944 Winter Olympics

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27 (AP)—Alf Halvorsen, member of the International Committee which will select the United States 1940 Winter Olympic team, said today that New Hampshire would make a bid to have the 1944 Winter Olympics held in this State.

Under the plan proposed, ice boating would be held at Lake Winnipesaukee, slalom at Cannon Mountain, bobsledding on a giant run to be built on the slope of Mt. Madison, figure skating between Conway and North Conway, and ski jumping at Berlin.

Mr. Halvorsen is President of the Nansen Ski Club at Berlin.

Milk Inquiry Report Awaited by Court

Special Master William O. Loughlin of Gardner, appointed to rule on the constitutionality of the Federal milk marketing order and the merit of the objections brought by 31 Greater Boston milk dealers, is expected to file his report this afternoon, bringing to a close the extended hearings which have continued for approximately four months.

The special master has been paid $50 a day by the dealers and $50 by the Government; $5 a day expenses in Boston and travel expenses to and from Gardner.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen and Irene Dare. 2, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Thanks for the Memory," featuring Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth. 3:50, 7, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "There Goes My Heart," starring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

Exeter—
"Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball and James Ellison. 1:30, 4:35, 7:45. Also Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel." 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Erroll Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective." With Bonita Granville and John Litel. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gablin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Radio—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—
"Kentucky," starring Walter Brennan and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 10. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m., Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Tremont—
Errol Flynn in "Four's a Crowd." Also "The Last Gangster," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas. 10:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

University—
Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly in "Submarine Patrol." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Children's Movie at 10 a. m. "Submarine Patrol." "Scouts to the Rescue," with Jackie Cooper.

South Station Theater—
Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rapsody," done as "An Optical Poem." "How to Play Ping Pong" Benny Meroff and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Robert Taylor and Franchot Tone in "Three Comrades." Also "Tropic Holiday," with Dorothy Lamour. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Little Orphan Annie," with Ann Gillis and Robert Kent. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:15. Also "Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames. 12:05, 4:05, 8. Stage: Jean Carroll and Buddy Howe. The Maxellos, Youman Bros. 1:20, 5:20, 9:15.

Normandie—
Spencer Tracy and Joan Crawford in "Mannequin." Also "King of Alcatraz," featuring Gail Patrick.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures." "March of Time." Robert Benchley, Peter Smith, Travel Through Cape Cod.

Uptown—
"Paris Honeymoon." 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "There Goes My Heart," featuring Patsy Kelly and Alan Mowbray. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Drums," featuring Sabu. Raymond Massey. Also "Down on the Farm," with the Jones Family. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Program of organ and vocal music by Edward J. Jenkins, organist, and Paul L. Neal, baritone. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Dance

Symphony Hall—
Program by Trudi Schoop and her dancing comedians. Only Boston performance. 8:30.

Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington—
"Faust," presented by talent from the Massachusetts Federal Music Project under the auspices of the American Legion Band of Arlington Post, 39. 8.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Recital of music for the piano with two keyboards by Winifred Christie. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Third Burton Holmes travelogue in series. "Glorious Norway, from Oslo to the Midnight Sun," 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Market Prices Seem to Make This a Ham and Eggs Week End

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Ham and eggs—that indispensable all-American breakfast dish—is coming into its own this week end.

For eggs are again lower in price and are now within reach of most everyone, while pork of all types is plentiful, of prime quality and low in price.

Good hams are as low as 23 cents a pound in chain stores and range from 27 to 35 cents in the Faneuil Hall market district. Eggs which began to drop from their high price levels of late fall, several weeks ago, were off another four cents a dozen in the Faneuil Hall mart this week-end to 33 cents for native, fresh, hennery eggs.

The decline in egg prices is a bit early, perhaps, but production is increasing with what might be called February volume—and the public benefits.

For dinner, the best buy this week end appears to be pork. Finest New England dressed fresh pork is obtainable at 25 cents a pound for loins to roast. Western pork, in good condition and of fine appearance, is quoted in some of the chain stores from 17 to 18 cents for loins.

For those preferring beef, the supply is liberal and quality excellent, according to dealers. But prices appear to be "frozen" to the levels they have held for months. Rib roast ranges from 29 to 45 cents; chuck roast 25 to 33 cents and rump 49 to 75 cents.

Lamb Legs Off

Lamb prices, which firmed up with an ebbing season a week ago, fell off a bit this week end and Faneuil Hall prices for the best lamb legs are close to 28 cents except where deliveries and special service are provided. Chain stores offer lamb legs at 25 cents.

Native turkeys running 16 pounds each or more are found in Faneuil Hall stalls marked 39 and 40 cents a pound. Fresh westerns are 39 cents with weights ranging from 10 pounds upward. The choicest of near-by turkeys are 50 cents. Fresh western roasting chickens are as high as 38 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall. Chain stores quote 29 cents with 5-pound fowl at 25 cents. Capons, of seven or eight pounds in weight, are 42 cents in most Faneuil Hall stalls, with smaller ones about three cents less.

In seafood, fresh mackerel continue in the market, long past the time that they have ever before been available. Last year was the first time in history of the mackerel fisheries that the Gloucester and Boston fleet brought in fresh mackerel as late as mid-January. This year three boats arrived at the Boston Fish Pier early this week with more than 100,000 pounds, but they were small fish, running three to a pound, and failed to arouse much interest among the wholesale dealers.

One of the boats took its fare to Gloucester. But today small mackerel, three to a pound or so, are offered in downtown retail fish stores around 15 cents a pound, and a few large ones fetch 25 cents a pound.

Smelts Are High

The Gloucester dragger Paolina put in to New York in mid-week, with 9,000 pounds of large mackerel taken off Cape May, where the first fish of a new season along in late March or April usually appear. The trip sold for $1,080. Only a couple of the Gloucester seiners are now out, and the season is felt by fish observers to be close to the end.

Fresh smelts from Maine are priced at 50 cents a pound downtown, fresh eastern halibut 50 cents with 70 cents asked for particularly choice "shoals" halibut. For chilled halibut and swordfish 35 cents a pound is asked. Though cold storage fish, they are delicious eating. Haddock and flounder fillets are marked 25 cents a pound in most stores. Fresh haddock ranges from 10 to 15 cents and cod steaks are available at 15 cents. Live lobsters range from 40 to 50 cents a pound, with several hundred crates arriving at Boston twice each week aboard the steamers from Yarmouth, N. S.

Vegetables are plentiful, fresh and attractive, thanks to modern transportation and refrigeration facilities. California green peas are in Faneuil Hall stalls today around 20 cents a pound, the drop from recent levels being apparently due to larger receipts and also arrival of peas from Mexico. Beans—both green and wax—are 15 cents in the Faneuil Hall district, where Brussels sprouts are 22 cents a quart; cauliflower, 25 to 35 cents; beets and carrots from the West and South, 8 cents a bunch; new Florida potatoes, 8 cents a pound; selected Maine potatoes, 40 cents a peck, and common onions, 5 cents a pound. Chain stores quote less than these prices.

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Worcester Asks Works Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27—Legislation creating a city public works commissioner, unanimously approved by the City Council at its recent session, will be presented to the Legislature soon for approval. If the Legislature approves the act it will abolish the positions of five department heads and place their departments under jurisdiction of the new commissioner. Departments affected include sewer, street, water, engineering, and lighting.

Establishment of a bureau of public works was recommended after a survey which scored the lack of a co-ordinated planning program among department heads.

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PLAN TO SEE

EUROPE

THIS YEAR

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He Said It With Flowers

New Variety of Carnation Developed in Maine

Mrs. Abba Coe, president of the Garden Club Federation of Maine, receiving a bouquet of a new variety of carnation named in her honor from William Sim of North Berwick, dean of American hybridizers. The new strain, developed by Mr. Sim after 22 years of research, is the thirtieth variety of carnation in the commercial flower markets of the world. It will be shown publicly for the first time at the New England Spring Flower Show in Boston, March 16-21.

Taxi-Stand Monopoly Is Up to Council

(Continued from Page 9)

most interesting plot developments in the whole taxi story.

The very victories by Town and Checker over their striking drivers provided the man-power which turned independent, bought its own cabs, formed the Independent Taxi Drivers' Association and now, if the stands are thrown open, will become the predominant factor in the Boston taxi situation.

Mr. Rockett had labor trouble again in 1937. Long before this, in 1917, to be exact, Calvin E. Hodson had bought into the company on a 50 per cent basis. He had handled the office work while Mr. Rockett took care of the mechanical end as well as the hiring and firing. But now Mr. Hodson was assigned to dealing with the labor representatives and the drivers. By November of 1937 the American Federation of Labor local "had half organized my place," Mr. Rockett.

"The strike (of August, 1938) came. We couldn't fight. So we went into bankruptcy. The name and good will of the Town Taxi was bought by Mr. Sawyer for $2,000 at a private auction, which he and I attended. Hodson came in 10 days later and said he had a job with Sawyer. I asked him what kind of a job. He said he didn't know."

Still Dislikes Unions

Mr. Rockett has no union drivers now. He claims that "all unions are rackets." With about 30 cabs, he pays his drivers 35 per cent up to the first $30 and 50 per cent for everything over that.

"The present trend is merely the evolution from one cycle to another," said Mr. Rockett cheerfully. "Why should drivers work for us when they can make more driving for themselves? I am in a strange position now. The immediate opening up of the stands would help me because of all my old stands I have only three important ones left. But ultimately the open stands will hurt the owners of large private cab fleets."

"The trouble with Boston is the high rates," he concluded. "We could give the same inexpensive service as they have in Baltimore, Washington and many other cities, if we were permitted. Instead of the present system of charging, I recommend 20 cents for the first six minutes and five cents for each additional 1½ minutes thereafter. These would cut taxi fares from 20 to 60 per cent."

Changes in Sight

With Mr. Hodson as a transitional bridge, the continuity from Town Taxi to Checker Taxi can be made without interruption. Mr. Hodson is now working for Mr. Sawyer and operating Town cabs. But his employment under the Checker banner, which never could be quite determined anyway, will soon be ended.

Frank Sawyer, an erstwhile driver himself, entered the business 26 years ago. He incorporated his present company in 1921 and subsequently took over the Armstrong Taxi Company and the Taxi Service.

Mr. Sawyer now operates 275 taxis, has 65 of the best stands in Boston, pays his drivers a $12.60 guarantee each week and 40 per cent of everything they take in over $34. His drivers belong to Local 496, the same A. F. of L. union of which Town drivers were members.

Mr. Sawyer has fought the present referendum during all the 14 years that the independents have sought to change the present situation. His reasons, he says, are both "a selfish desire and a civic duty and responsibility."

Timilty Accepts Challenge

Mr. Sawyer has repeatedly waved the black flag of "racketeering" to frighten Bostonians away from public stands.

"New York has 20,000 policemen," he reminded this reporter, "and they have not been able to stop racketeering. You would have to put a police officer behind every vehicle and check every movement. It would be a physical impossibility and just as hard on the police as prohibition."

Commissioner Timilty takes issue with Mr. Sawyer, declaring that "the Boston Police Department will be able to cope with whatever situation may arise. The threat is exaggerated. I will not tolerate trouble."

Is Victory at Hand, or—?

Mr. Timilty pointed out that, according to the law, if one of Boston's 2,800 taxi drivers gets into trouble, he loses his license. As 1,100 of these are independents, they would probably be doubly careful since loss of license means virtually going out of business.

Abraham Miller, President of the I. T. O. A., is probably the most vivid character in the present drama, because he symbolizes the long, hard fight of every independent in Boston. The I. T. O. A. now has 380 members, including 292 single cab owners and 90 fleets (a fleet is limited to five cabs). The employed drivers are members of the C. I. O., and are paid a straight 45 per cent for a 60-hour, six-day week. Such drivers do not average more than $14 a week.

Every year, for 14 years, the independents have tried to legislate away the taxi monopoly. Every year, until 1938, they failed. The House of Representatives supported them. The Senate opposed. In 1936, their referendum failed because of a technicality of wording. In 1938, both House and Senate voted against them, but the referendum went through.

So now the issues are joined. The plot skeins are woven. Owners and drivers—for Checker, Town, Boston, I. T. O. A., Central, Fenway, General and many smaller companies—await the final curtain. Will it prove drama, melodrama, tragedy—or farce? Even before the vote has been taken, Representative Charles J. Innes has filed a bill to retain the rights of private stands, thereby nullifying the referendum.

Boston hopes that the Council on Monday will write a fitting finis to the prolonged battle. Meantime, the final installment rests in the hands of Boston's 21 Councillors.

Mexico and Social Work Miss Van Kleeck's Topic

Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, recently returned from Mexico, where she attended the sessions of the International Industrial Relations Institute, the Pan-American Labor Congress, and the International Congress Against War, will give her impressions of developments in Mexico and discuss the role played by social workers in shaping national and international policies, at a luncheon in her honor tomorrow at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 362 Boylston Street. The luncheon is being given by the Boston Co-operating Committee of Social Work Today, a national publication.

Dinner for Miss Wheelock

Celebrating the 50th anniversary of her work as a teacher, Miss Lucy Wheelock, founder and principal of the Wheelock School, is to be guest of honor at a dinner given tomorrow evening by the School alumnae, at the Somerset Hotel. Among the speakers will be Rollo G. Reynolds, New York educator, and Payson Smith, former Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts. Oscar W. Haussermann will be toastmaster.

WHAT'S HAPPENING!

LISTEN 6:30 TONIGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS

WTAG — WHAC — WEAN
WNBH — WORK
WLLH — Yankee Network

Approval Stamp Placed on Downey By Harvard Dean

Praise for the appointment of Walter F. Downey as Massachusetts Commissioner of Education by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall came today from Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University.

Dr. Holmes expressed a hope that the department, under the direction of Mr. Downey, former Headmaster of Boston English High School, would soon "be removed from the sphere of political influence."

The comment of Dr. Holmes, who was one of the leading critics of the ousting of Dr. Payson Smith from the Commissionership in 1935 and his replacement by James G. Reardon, was taken as indicating the three-year controversy over the Reardon appointment had come to an end.

This view was given further support by announcement of Mr. Reardon late yesterday that he would not contest his removal by Governor Saltonstall. If the view of Dr. Holmes is supported by educators generally, the way then should be cleared for Commissioner Downey to re-establish the department in the public estimation it formerly held.

In giving Mr. Downey's selection "his very complete approval," Dean Holmes added that "everyone I have talked to about it feels the same way."

"In selecting Walter Downey for Commissioner of Education," he said, "the Governor has chosen a man who fulfills the major requirements for that very important office. He has a fine general education. He has an excellent professional training and extended experience as an administrator.

"Above everything else, he has integrity of character.

"Mr. Downey will have the good will of the entire profession and the unqualified support of school men everywhere in the new and very difficult task which he faces.

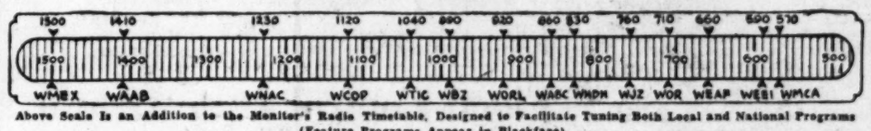
"My hope is that under his administration and with his co-operation, the Department of Education very soon will be removed altogether from the sphere of political influence."

On his return from a visit to Framingham State Teachers' College today, Mr. Downey paid a compliment to the retiring Commissioner, saying, "Mr. Reardon is a good sport. Under the most trying circumstances, he showed me extreme cordiality and offered me any assistance he could render."

The new Commissioner said he found two buildings at the Framingham College in "very serious" need of repair. Some of the work which should be done at once is not the result of the hurricane, he added. Nevertheless, the Commissioner said he would look into the legal aspects of the case and see what could be done.

As a result of the conditions there, he said he had been forced to hold the spring teachers' meeting at Bridgewater, instead of Framingham where it is usually held.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family" sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather: music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Moniter News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	"People's Quiz Club"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree: variety	tenor; Frank Black's	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree: variety	Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Orson Welles, Ilka	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Chase in "I Lost	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 My Girlish	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"Death Valley Days";	"Against the Law";	"Music That Soothes"
9:45 Laughter"	music of the '90's	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	M. Spitalny's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; "At-	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	M. Spitalny's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	lantic Crossing"	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:30 Kansas City Phil-	Paul Martin's Music	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:45 harmonic Orch.	Paul Martin's Music	"Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather: music	News Service	George Olsen's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; Musical Clock	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Musical Journal"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Montana Slim	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Jimmie and Dick	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Six to Sixteen"	Three Romeos; trio	"No School Today";	Studio program	Network speaker
10:15 "Six to Sixteen"	Amanda Snow, songs	children's safety show	Studio program	Network speaker
10:30 "Four Corners	"Swing Serenade"	Movie comment; vocal-	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Theater	"The Child Grows Up"	ists; orchestra	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Young People's	Music Internationale;	Network speaker	"Collegiate Revue"	Al Rawley's Wild Azal-
11:15 Concert: New York	vocalist; orchestra	Del Brissette's Orch.	"This Wonderful World"	leas; the Three Pals
11:30 Philharmonic-Sym-	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 phony Orchestra	"Melody Time"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; music; "Checker-	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	board Time"; stocks	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Man on the	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Farm"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goofs"	National Farm and	News Service	University Life: "What	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "The Goofs"	Home Hour	"Café Continental"	Are Colleges For?"	"Campus Varieties"
1:30 Susquehanna Uni-	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, baritone;	Shirley Howard, songs	"Campus Varieties"
1:45 versity Choir	Foreign Uollcy Associa-	organ; violin; Opera	Studio speaker	Short Story Editor
2:00 Dramatization	tion: Charles G. Fen-	Metropolitan Opera:	"Treasures in Melody"	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	wick; Charles A. Thom-	Ezio Pinza; Rene Mai-	The Hitmakers: orch.	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Buffalo Presents"	son, speakers	son; Grace Moore, in	Intercollegiate debate:	"Classical Album"
2:45 Fran Hines, tenor	Del Courtney's Orch.	Charpentier's "Louise"	"War Debts"	Legion Auxiliary talk
3:00 Boys' Town prgrm	Rakov's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera:	"Music Hall" from Lon-	Sport reports
3:15 Boys' Town prgrm	"Four of Us"	Ezio Pinza; Rene Mai-	don: BBC Variety Or-	Sport reports
3:30 Student Discussion	Al Roth's Orchestra	son; Grace Moore, in	chestra, Charles Shad-	Sport reports
3:45 Student Discussion	Weather; news	Charpentier's "Louise"	well, conductor	Sport reports
4:00 St. Paul Winter	Club Matinee: variety	Metropolitan Opera:	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:15 Ice Carnival	Club Matinee: variety	Ezio Pinza; Rene Mai-	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:30 Legion program:	Club Matinee: variety	son; Grace Moore, in	"Gloomchasers"; Elinor	Sport reports
4:45 speakers, drama	Club Matinee: variety	Charpentier's "Louise"	Sherry; orchestra	Sport reports
5:00 "What Price Amer-	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 ica?"; talk; drama	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Charpentier's "Louise"	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 The Boston Hour	"Southwestern Stars";	Organ Melodies	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 The Boston Hour	variety program	Hotel Men's Association	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Music; comment	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work;	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Boys; chorus; orch.	Markdown Parade	Mylet O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Castilla Twins"	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 'Johnny Presents';	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Jazz Nocturne"; vo-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Dance Music
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; drama-	Fred Waring and His	Symphonic Strings with	Boston Olympics - Corn-
8:45 questions; answers	tization	Pennsylvanians	Alfred Wallenstein	wall hockey game
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Boston Olympics - Corn-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	wall hockey game
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; 'Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Boston Olympics - Corn-
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Jenkins' Orch.; guest	'Sons of the Pioneers'	wall hockey game
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	NBC Symphony Or-	Archie Bleyer's Orch.	"Impressions"; Willie	Boston Olympics - Corn-
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	Archie Bleyer's Orch.	Morris, soprano	wall hockey game
10:30 guests	nini, conductor	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Olympics vs. Cornwall
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	Dance music
11:15 Sports; music	nini, conductor	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Evening Vespers"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Evening Vespers"

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Personally, we think there's nothing more annoying than to trek to town in search of a much needed slip . . . and then get it home only to find that it has to be hauled up a couple of inches or so before we can wear it. Now our annoyance is no doubt largely due to the fact that we never have reached the point where we get any excitement out of wielding a needle and thread . . . but surely there must be others who feel the same way about it. So we were more than a little interested to find a slip called the "rite-hite" slip, at R. H. White's. It was designed for people just like us! You see it has an adjustable strap, which we realize isn't anything your own slip hasn't got . . . but this slip also has an adjustable hem. It is hemstitched at three intervals down near the bottom of the hem. Now if you're a tall woman you just disregard these bands, and use them as trimming or something. But if you're in the vicinity of five foot six, then you simply find the scissors and hack off one of the bands. If you're shorter, you may have to cut off another one, and if you're even shorter than that; then you just whisk them all away. The edge is fixed so that even after cutting you have a little edge that won't ravel. A rayon taffeta slip, and it costs $1.09. At least it did the first of the week; though we're under the impression that it was a special. But with all that convenience waiting you, even if you find it's more, it'll probably be worth it! And it comes in various colors; both light and dark.

* * *

Vacuum Cleaner Information Here

So many people have asked us the address of Frank Vogel, who we said could give you all the information you'd want on the Rexair, the grand vacuum cleaner plus that we were telling you about, and whose phone number we gave, that we'd better put it in print. It's 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. As for price, it's just about the same as any other machine. And we still say that if you plan on acquiring a vacuum cleaner within the next year, we know you'll want to see the Rexair now, so you'll know what it's all about.

* * *

Black Gloves That Don't 'Crock'

Black gloves are such important accessories in every woman's wardrobe . . . but we've heard so many women complain because they 'crock.' That is, if they aren't kid, they seem to have a way of rubbing off on things, and leaving smutches. Or sort of. We happen to know that there's a Lavore Doeskin glove that makes much of the fact that this sort of mussy thing is just what it won't do! You can get them at Slattery's . . . for around $4. They're beautifully made; of an exquisite texture, and even their black ones keep their color to themselves.

* * *

Fingerless Mitts Call for Care of Nails

All hands are on deck this season . . . what with the vogue for fingerless mitts with your hoop skirted evening gowns, bringing all eyes around to your hands. So it behooveth us to take good care of our nails, and perhaps baby them to the extent that we give them more than an occasional manicure . . . just by way of smoothing things out. So perhaps you'd be interested in Filene's new "Lactol" for the nails. It's a salon treatment at present. You simply immerse your hands in this rich, emulsified oil during a manicure.

Tea and Hostess Gowns on Sale

P. S. Makanna's tea gown and hostess gown sale is still on. Cunning dresses with jackets that match over them, making a grand ensemble for afternoon and dinner wear at Jordan's. Some of the jackets have fur trimming; which of course just adds to the tone of the whole thing. Take one simple black suit, top it with a black felt hat that's all done up with fuschia, a purple, or a vivid blue wimple. Arrange the scarflike affair around the front of your neck, and swathe it up so that it just misses the base of your chin, and what have you? A bit of feminine attractiveness, say we!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Saltonstall Says His Name Is Used

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has asked the State Police and the District Attorney's office of Norfolk County to investigate reports of persons illegally using his name in the solicitation of advertising.

"It has come to my attention," the Governor declared, "that persons are using my name and the name of this office for the purpose of soliciting advertising. I have turned this matter over to Capt. John F. Stokes of the State Police and Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties for investigation."

These persons also have been representing themselves to contractors as being influential in the award of State contracts, the Governor added, "when the real situation is that contracts will be awarded strictly on merit in keeping with my campaign promises."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 28

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

CROYDON, ENGLAND

Allder's Ltd

The Store that is always Interesting

Is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishing

Agents for

LOTUS & DELTA

North End and George Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

CROYDON, ENGLAND

DONALD VINCE

& CO., LTD.

CAR AGENTS

All Makes Supplied.

Guaranteed Repairs

Sales: 8 Park Lane, Croydon
Repairs: 2 Kidderminster Road, Tel. 5775 — West Croydon

GOOD BUY TILL WE MEET AGAIN!

Medhurst's for value, for style and comfort. The favourite Departmental Store for the fashionable of Greater London has been greatly enlarged and offers the best of everything that money can buy.

MEDHURST'S OF BROMLEY

KENT ENGLAND

PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST

Our Great **Winter Sale**

Bargains in All Departments at All Eight Interesting Stores

FOLKESTONE
HASTINGS
EASTBOURNE
BRIGHTON
SOUTHAMPTON
BOSCOMBE
BOURNEMOUTH
WEYMOUTH

Plummers

Quality footwear costs you less at . . .

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.

Footwear manufacturers with nearly 600 shops

Rare Culture In Building Is Seen in Boston

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Long shadows rippling out from both banks of the placid Charles River, from the Charles River Dam Bridge to the Lars Anderson Bridge near Harvard University, today tell the story of a $15,000,000 combine between industry, education, State and Federal Governments to put new color into the local building picture and add new dignity and height to an ever-changing skyline seen from the river.

Only a little over two years ago, when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology finished its new boathouse on the Cambridge side of the Charles near Harvard Bridge, Boston's low-lying skyline across the basin was then graced by only two skyscrapers, the Custom House and the new Federal building in Postoffice Square. Today that view has been enhanced by the Federal Courthouse on Beacon Hill and the rising framework of what will shortly be the new $2,000,000 home of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Farther up the river toward Cottage Farm Bridge, workmen are putting the finishing touches on the $1,150,000 College of Business Administration of Boston University, first building in a planned community of educational structures for rehousing the entire University on the East Side of the Charles.

A New Cultural Atmosphere

Thus, within a distance of one mile, the Charles will shortly savor of a cultural atmosphere emanating from three great institutions of learning. And not to be outdone by the rising walls of granite on the East Side of the river, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has just completed its $1,400,000 School of Architecture attached to the north end of the Pratt School of Marine Engineering. From the Charles, the low dome of the new school lends an additional touch of architectural dignity to the Cambridge skyline.

But the State, Federal Government and education are not to monopolize the new skyline along the Charles. Just above Cottage Farm Bridge on the Cambridge side of the river, the modern, glass-brick factory of the Boston Blacking Company, with its unique rounded front entrance, provides a basis for industry's plea that there is no location, be it ever so cultural or formal, where the properly-designed factory or office building will not fit.

With Boston University rising to the front of them, Harvard to the right of them, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the left, architects for the Blacking Company factory were called upon to create something strikingly different in order to bear up under the comparison.

Adopt Modern Design

They did it by resorting to modern architecture. So today, instead of a factory standing out in a college scene like a male student in a domestic science class, the Blacking Company building constitutes one of the new prize buildings along the Charles.

Last, but not least, in this $15,000,000 assortment of new structures coming to the Charles River section within the last two years, is the new office building of Lever Brothers close to the Northern Artery on the Cambridge side of the stream. Here the gray shadows reflect the contours of a seven-story building upon which 150 to 200 men have been working steadily since last September. General business recovery finds Lever Brothers prepared to accept expansion in a new building needed to house all of the company's large office force.

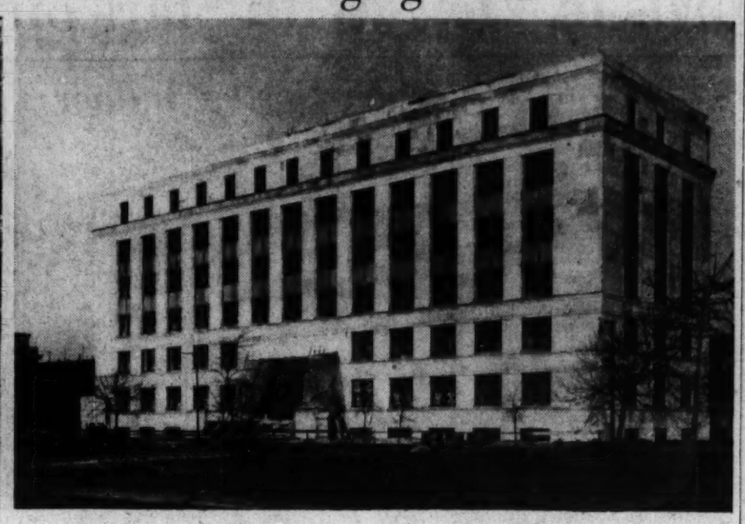
Lever Brothers will continue with its present factory facilities on Broadway. The new building is completely air-conditioned, has a minimum of upright supports that ordinarily take up much valuable space, has a gross floor area of 120,000 square feet and will accommodate 1,000 employees. Provisions are also made for expansion. Lever Brothers has factories in Indiana and New Jersey, but its main headquarters will be on the Charles.

Does all this building activity along the river presage a building boom in 1939? Not necessarily, since the Basin activities are chiefly the result of institutions and industries moving to new locations, probably the only remaining sites of such outstanding beauty and dignity left within a short distance of Beacon Hill. The wonder to real estate agents is that the choice Charles River sites have not been snapped up by industry long before.

Banks of Charles River Basin an Ever-Changing Vista

By a Staff Photographer

'Tech' Seen From the Air
At the Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge showing the building of the School of Architecture fronting on Massachusetts Avenue and distinguished by the smaller of the two domes.



Lever Bros. New Office Building
This office building of the noted soap manufacturers will be national headquarters for the company's clerical forces. It is on the Cambridge side of the Charles River Basin.

Good News for Skiers

Once-a-week skiers who have been grousing over snow conditions for the past three week-ends can take their pick of slopes and trails to the north and in the Berkshires as they push out by the scores tonight and tomorrow.

Snow has been forecast generally for New England and by a compilation of the Associated Press conditions are reported as follows:

Maine

Fair skiing conditions. Five inches dry snow reported in western and central areas. Ice sports poor in all sections, excepting along the coast, as result of snow fall.

Massachusetts

Berkshires—Mt. Greylock Thunderbolt Trail and intermediate Adams Trails have 6 to 24 inches snow. Average 10 inches settled powder over completely frozen base. Brodie Mountain averages 10 inches over two-inch base. Beartown Forest, South Lee, averages six inches over partially frozen base; Great Barrington, East Mountain and Sports center, 6-7 inches powder over partial base.

Vermont

Montpelier—Skiing fair; three inches light snow on frozen base except where windswept.

Stowe—Eight inches new powder over old base of 18 inches in Notch, increasing to 45 near summit. Skiing excellent on all trails and practice slopes. Ski tows running.

Rutland—Pico Peak open slope seven-inch base 15 new powder; Sunset Schuss, 20 base, 15 new powder. Skiing excellent.

Bellows Falls—Skiing fast. 1,000-foot tow running. Five inches new snow, three-inch solid base.

Brattleboro—Four inches windblown powder on three-inch base. Skiing fair on smooth slopes.

New Hampshire

Whitefield—Excellent skiing Whitefield area. Four inches fresh snow, somewhat windblown, on four-inch granular base. Skating good.

Laconia—Four inches snow; Stonebar Trail good; open slopes, Try-Me-Trail fair.

Intervale—Good skiing in places; 13 inches snow, some drifted.

Plymouth—10 inches wind-packed snow.

Tamworth Region—13 inches, powder surface.

Waterville Valley—Snow ranging from 20 to 40 inches.

Dartmouth Region—Six inches powder over old base.

Pinkham Notch—32 inches snow, drifted. Skiing good.

Franconia Region (Cannon Tramway Summit)—10 inches drifted powder over 36 inches ice-coated base; skiing good.

3 Tons of Ice Stolen; Mercury at 5 Above

Police Station 16 was jolted out of its routine calm shortly before 7 a. m. today when the "desk" learned the nature of the load on a truck reported stolen at Massachusetts Avenue and Beacon Street. According to James A. Hill, the driver, it carried three tons of ice when he left it for a few moments to make a delivery. With the thermometer registering 5 degrees above zero, Hill had to assure the police he was no practical joker when he reported the theft.

Curley Declares Walsh and Tobin Party Traitors

Denunciation of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Democratic Mayor of Boston, for failure to support Democratic state office candidates in the 1938 election was unleashed by former Gov. James M. Curley last night at the South Armory.

Charging Senator Walsh and Mayor Tobin with the responsibility for the defeat of all major Democratic candidates except Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, Mr. Curley insisted "It is highly important that we clean house, organize and start work at once" in order that "the Democratic Party may not again be sacrificed for the personal aggrandizement of its betrayers."

The former Governor disclaimed any present intention of seeking political office. Yet many political observers were quick to interpret his attack on Senator Walsh as the start of a campaign to succeed the Senator in Washington in the 1940 election.

From Senator to Mayor

He charged that Senator Walsh from the standpoint of organization, naturalization registration, and financial help has done nothing to build up the Party.

Shifting to Mayor Tobin he said: "The Mayor of Boston, Maurice J. Tobin, the shining example of Democratic perfidy, did not hesitate to allow the Corporation Counsel of Boston, a Republican, to advocate the election of Republicans in the last election and all municipal employees, by their silence and by their failure to participate actively for Democratic success, conveyed but one belief, namely, that they were acting under orders of a Republican-Democratic Mayor, whose sole purpose was the advancement of his Republican masters and the political extermination of the Party organization, to whom the ordinary citizen looks for sustenance and protection."

N. H. Town Considers Plan for Light Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 27—Local business men and citizens are making a study of electric light rates in this section and of the possibilities of establishing a municipally-owned electric plant.

A short time ago the local utility changed its method of charges by installing so-called "demand meters." The results, as reflected by bills for electric service, caused the businessmen to organize in a move against the system. As a result, the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce has named a special committee to investigate the power and light rates charged by the White Mountain Power Company.

Many businessmen in Plymouth feel that the community would be better able to interest new industries if it could offer attractive power rates.

WPA to Spend $15,966 At Somerville Library

In a program to teach better reading habits, the WPA will spend $15,966 on a Somerville public library project, Congressman Arthur D. Healey of that district disclosed today.

The project will include preparing posters and sketches and material on the use and care of books, borrowing and returning books on time, and the reason for punctuality.

Another project calling for the expenditure of $18,711 has been approved to clean, arrange, index, summarize, and file books, records, reports, and miscellaneous data relating to the administration of public affairs of the City of Somerville.

Boston Organizer Promoted

Francis P. Fenton of Boston, labor representative on the Cotton Textile and Woolen Wage-Hour Committees and leader of the successful strike of 6,000 employees of Remington-Rand, Inc., in 1936-38, has been named Organizational Director of the American Federation of Labor, according to dispatches from Washington today.

As New England organizer for the A. F. of L. during the last six years, Mr. Fenton gained national attention for his leadership of the Remington-Rand strike in Connecticut, New York, and Ohio, at the end of which the United States Supreme Court criticized the management and ordered employees to be rehired. He succeeds Lewis Hines, who resigned from the national labor post to become Secretary of Labor and Industry in the Cabinet of Gov. Arthur H. James (R) of Pennsylvania.

The new A. F. of L. organization chief is a member of the Printing and Pressmen's Union and a former President of the Boston Central Labor Union. He is a member of the Bar of Massachusetts, having studied law at night at Suffolk Law School, Boston. His father, John J. Fenton, Former Business Agent of the Coal Teamsters Union, was at one time a Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

'Lost' Defendant Found in Jury Room Awaiting Service

Following a discovery made last night by court officers, some modification of the jury pooling system may be expected at the Pemberton Square Court House. Late yesterday the case of Angelo de Santis, Jr., of Chelsea, a defendant in a civil suit arising out of an automobile accident, was called for trial.

When Mr. de Santis did not answer, search was made for him and he was discovered in the jury pooling room where all the jurors gather socially until assigned to a particular session.

Judge Joseph A Sheehan declared a mistrial and continued the case until February when Mr. de Santis will have completed his jury duty.

Unanimous Vote of Senate Backs R. I. Reorganization

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27 (AP)—Rhode Island State Senate yesterday passed by a unanimous roll-call vote a reorganization bill changing the setup of state departments.

Sponsored by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, the act, together with a Civil Service bill now in committee, is intended to effect wide economies in the cost of the state government, increase its efficiency and safeguard state employees against the effects of political upheavals.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for expected prompt concurrent action.

Democratic Senators offered 21 amendments to the reorganization bill, all of which were voted down by the Republican majority. Democrats offered no opposition to final approval of the measure.

Governor Vanderbilt secured assurances from leaders of both parties that no objection would be made to immediate consideration of an act to be introduced today authorizing the Governor to call a special election so voters may pass upon the borrowing of $2,250,000 to cover an expected deficit during the current fiscal year ending June 30.

Bethlehem Adds Repair Facilities

Ship repair facilities of the United Shipyards, Inc., in New York, recently acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Company, shipbuilding division, give the latter company 12 ship repair yards in the important harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. Two of the yards are at Boston, according to an attractive tabulation issued by the company today.

The company has 25 boating docks, seven graving docks, and three marine railways, with an aggregate docking capacity of more than 275,000 tons. More than 1,800 vessels, from fishing trawlers to luxury liners and from submarines to battleships totaling more than 6,000,000 tons displacement, have been built in yards of the company.

GLEN BURN GLEN LYON
Franklin Coal of Lykens Valley
Like Mixing Ethyl With Your Gas YOU "SWEETEN UP" PERFORMANCE WITH
FRANKLIN PEA COAL
MIXED WITH OTHER-SIZE COAL . . . OR COKE
Famous Premium Quality
$9.95 PER TON CASH
Now at a Bargain Price
YOU mix Ethyl fluid with your gas to get MORE power, BETTER mileage. Now mix FRANKLIN Oversize Pea Coal with your other coal or coke to get MORE heat, QUICKER pickup on cold mornings, and BIG savings. Because it's the genuine FRANKLIN "Red Ash" Anthracite for which your father and grandfather gladly paid a premium price, this FRANKLIN Oversize Pea Coal "sweetens up" the performance of ordinary fuels yet, because of its present bargain price, cuts total heating costs 'way down. Yes! FRANKLIN Pea Coal is a grand mixer, but it's equally ideal as a "banker" to hold back your fire day or night. And it's at the peak of its economy perfection when you burn it ALONE in small furnace or boiler, kitchen range, water heater, bucket-a-day stove, or brooder. We promise you—a single ton of FRANKLIN Oversize Pea Coal and your fuel bins will never again be without a supply of this premium-quality, bargain-priced American Anthracite.
ROSLINDALE COAL & ICE CO.
214 Florence Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Tel. Park 2812

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

ALL ROADS lead to RHODES
for fine food at reasonable prices
Prompt Delivery Service
RHODES BROS. 170 MASS. AVE., BOSTON KEN. 4500 LON. 2040

LAST WEEK of January
CLEARANCE SALE
Take Advantage of Reductions on
DRESSES — MILLINERY
Foundation Garments — Hosiery
DEXTER'S
162 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON (Next to Rhodes)
1642 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan Square

Solve Your Parking Problem!
DAY PARKING
$4.00 Per Month 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Try Us for Expert Auto Repair Work
FALMOUTH ST. GARAGE
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For Guaranteed
RADIO SERVICE
CALL KEN. 2552
Back Bay Radio Co.
C. L. LOTHROP, Manager
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PAPPAS BROS.
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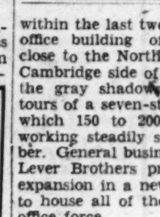
Fine Shoe Repairing
HATS Cleaned and Blocked

SHOP and SAVE at This MODERN MARKET
Meats—Fish—Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
HUTCHINSON'S
284 Mass. Ave., cor. Falmouth St.
Free Delivery KEN. 6873

You'll See the Difference!
Bring your garments to be cleansed at our store and notice the difference in quality and workmanship.
—Expert Tailoring done also—
LONDON TAILORING CO.
4 Clearway Street KEN. 1289

REDUCED PRICES ON PICTURE FRAMING
For Month of February
HORACE K. TURNER CO.
James R. Dayton, Prop.
216 CLARENDON STREET

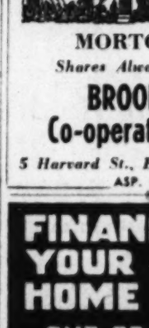
• It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

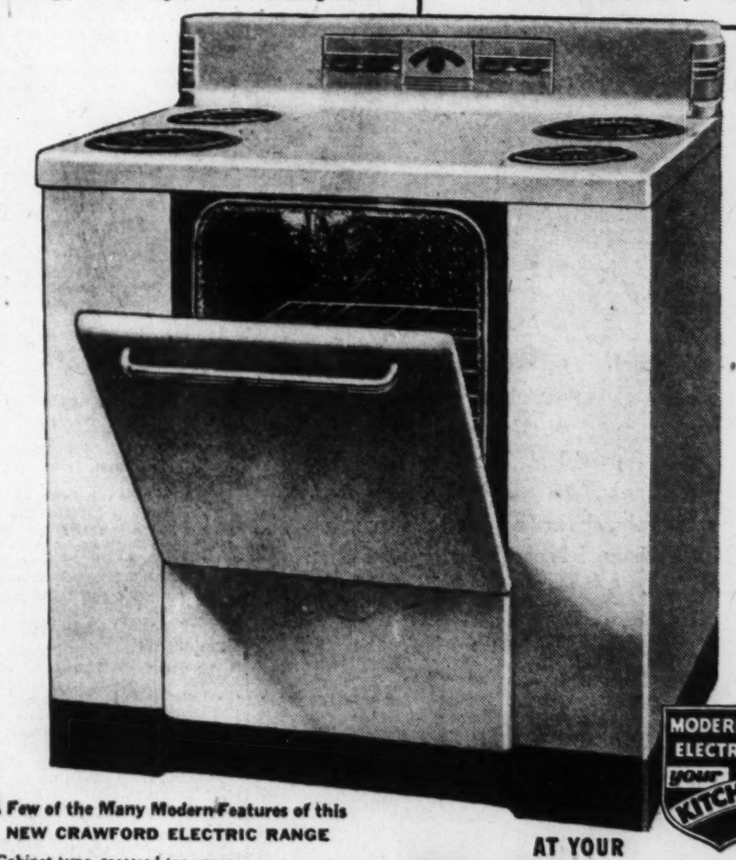

PICK ME UP—*call the laundry—and ask about the bargain wash service that saves so much and costs so little.*
14 lbs. $1
Everything Washed Flatwork Ironed
Ask Mr. Allen—Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain
Allen Laundry
82 LINDEN PARK ST. ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

CLEARANCE
Sale of Furs
Genuine Reductions
See our selections now
SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC.
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Member of Furriers Guild of Boston

Co-operative and Direct Reduction
MORTGAGES
Shares Always on Sale
BROOKLINE Co-operative Bank
5 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
ASP. 4743

FINANCE YOUR HOME *with* ONE OF OUR LOW COST MORTGAGES
$ Call for Details
Serial Shares Always on Sale
WORKINGMENS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
73 Cornhill—Boston
Assets Over $18,500,000


SNOW TRAIN TO PLYMOUTH, New Hampshire
$2.50 round trip
Sunday, Jan. 29
Make the warm, comfortable Snow Train your "Home for the day." Go gaily to the best ski trails, free from worry about icy, dangerous roads.
SCHEDULE
Lv. North Station .. 8:30 A. M.
Lv. Winchester ..... 8:42 A. M.
—RETURNING—
Lv. Plymouth ..... 5:30 P. M.
Dining Car Service
Ski Equipment for Rent
BOSTON AND MAINE

"BOY, I WISH MY MA COULD MAKE GOOD CAKE LIKE MRS. JOHNSON"
Electric Cooking's ECONOMY starts with this BIG SAVING!
NEW CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE
NOW ONLY $79.50 *with your old range*
(Former price $129.50)
AS LITTLE AS 14¢ A DAY
Payable Monthly
NO DOWN PAYMENT (except your old range)
VERY LIBERAL TERMS (to Edison Service Customers)
She can, Jimmy, with an
ELECTRIC RANGE!
Cooking the *electric* way makes all the difference in the world. It's *SO* much easier than other methods. Whether you are a past-master in the art of cooking or just beginning, you'll be surprised and delighted with the *extra flavor* everything has. Cakes come out lighter, tastier . . . and meats and vegetables retain their own delicious juices because electric ovens are flavor-sealed . . . (They don't "cook out" and waste these natural food juices).
There's a world of new flavor, ease and economy awaiting you. Investigate Electric Cooking NOW!

MODERNIZE ELECTRIFY YOUR KITCHEN
A Few of the Many Modern Features of this NEW CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE
• Cabinet type, recessed toe space.
• Full white porcelain enamel finish...a rare bargain at this price!
• Compactly designed. (36" width).
• Yet equipped with extra large oven.
• Large high-speed broiler.
• One-piece stain resisting top.
• High Speed Chromalox cooking units.
• "Shadow-tuning" temperature dial.
• Oven temperature indicator light.
• Low-low simmering unit.
• Combined thermostat and oven switch. (Setting thermostat automatically turns on electricity in the oven unit.)
• Large storage compartment.
AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

...ABOUT WETHERN'S
You must have felt it . . . that fresh young spirit . . . that new dash and verve . . . that now characterizes Wethern's, a store you've known and loved for many years! Transformed physically into as smart a fashion specialty shop as you could wish for . . . it still retains the same unwavering adherence to quality . . . the same devotion to high fashion!
Accessories • Hats
Lingerie • Coats
Dresses • Furs
Sportswear
Cruise Apparel
WETHERN'S
Temple Place Thru to West Street, Boston

Prospects of New Records in View With Stars on Hand—Hockey Billed for Week End

America's Track Leaders At Garden for Prout Meet

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The cream of America's indoor track field was poised today, impatient for the bark of the starter's gun that will mark the opening tomorrow evening of the 18th annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden.

From a local meet that originally attracted only New England talent, this Casey program has grown to become one of the winter's leading indoor pastimes and annually is run off before capacity crowds. This year is no exception.

Cunningham the Ace

Still the man of the hour, the fellow who threatens world records every time he leaves the mark, is Glenn Cunningham, the wiry veteran who this year is competing unattached from his native Kansas. The one-mile champion is still at his peak and may give Britain's Sydney Wooderson's world-4m. 06.4s. standard a battle in the North Station arena.

Challenging Cunningham tomorrow night will be Chuck Fenske, the Wisconsin lad who pushed the great Glenn to the limit in the National outdoor 1,500-meter race last year, and who passed a very successful Summer campaign on the cinders throughout Europe. The Badger has done under 4m. 10s. for the mile.

Also on the starting line will be Gene Venzke, the "picture runner" from Pennsylvania, Blaine Rideout, Mel Trutt, and Harvard's Roswell Brayton.

Don Lash Ready

Sharing the meet spotlight with Cunningham is Don Lash, who has become a big favorite among the New England following. Winner of the Larrivee two-mile special here last winter, the Indiana middle-distance ace is back to make it two straight. His chief rivals will be Wayne Rideout, Johnny Wall, Tommy Deckard and Joe McCluskey.

Lash has made these two-mile races real thrillers on Garden boards. In fact, when slender Don is in the 22-lap feature, it generally overshadows the one-mile special. Two years ago the Hoosier did 8m. 58s. flat in the B. A. A. Games, a time that is surpassed only by Szabo's 1937 world figure of 8m. 56s. Lash's mark stands first in America. Last January the Indiana officer caught McCluskey a few yards from the tape to win in 9m. 04.6s.

The 600-yard run will bring together Champion Jim Herbert of New York University; Wesley Wallace, the Fordham youngster who has been burning up the boards this winter; Dick Gill and Doug Raymond, a pair of local favorites representing the B. A. A., and Harold Cagle, the Oklahoman. So far this winter, Herbert has not equalled his 1937-38 indoor pace. He was a failure in the recent Brooklyn Games. However, Jim reports he has finally regained the form that made him a sensation last year.

Beetham In 1000

The Bishop Cheverus 1000 is surrounded with the usual glamour of past meets. The top men are Charley Beetham of Ohio State; Johnny Borican, the New Jersey star; Don Fleet, the Eagle from Gloucester; Frank Slater, Fordham; Charlie Oldfather of Harvard; Bill Hendrix of North Carolina, and Bill Moclair, Manhattan. Beetham, Borican and Slater were co-favorites as the meet approached.

Alan Tolmich, Wayne University's powerhouse, will lend tone to the dash and hurdles, which also feature Ken Clapp of Brown, Marty Glickman from Syracuse, and Eulace Peacock of Philadelphia. Frankie Zeimetz adds a local touch. Many insist the Boston College captain is prepared for a spectacular indoor season and launches his efforts tomorrow evening.

Known as Wayne's one-man track team, Tolmich will repeat his double of last year by running both the 60-yard dash and 60-yard high hurdles. At college he has won the 100, the 220, as well as the high and low hurdles, in a single afternoon.

High Jump Duel

The high jump heads the Prout field events, with another sparkling duel between Al Threadgill, Mel Walker and Dave Albritton. Danny Miles of Northeastern and Bob Haydock of Harvard are also entered.

The usual relay program, always a big favorite with Hub track enthusiasts, will be sandwiched in between the special races. A Canill Memorial Trophy will be presented to the fastest one-mile relay team. The Boston record stands at 3m. 24.6s., and was made by a Holy Cross quartet in 1931. The following teams are eligible for the Cahill Trophy and are listed according to their opponents:

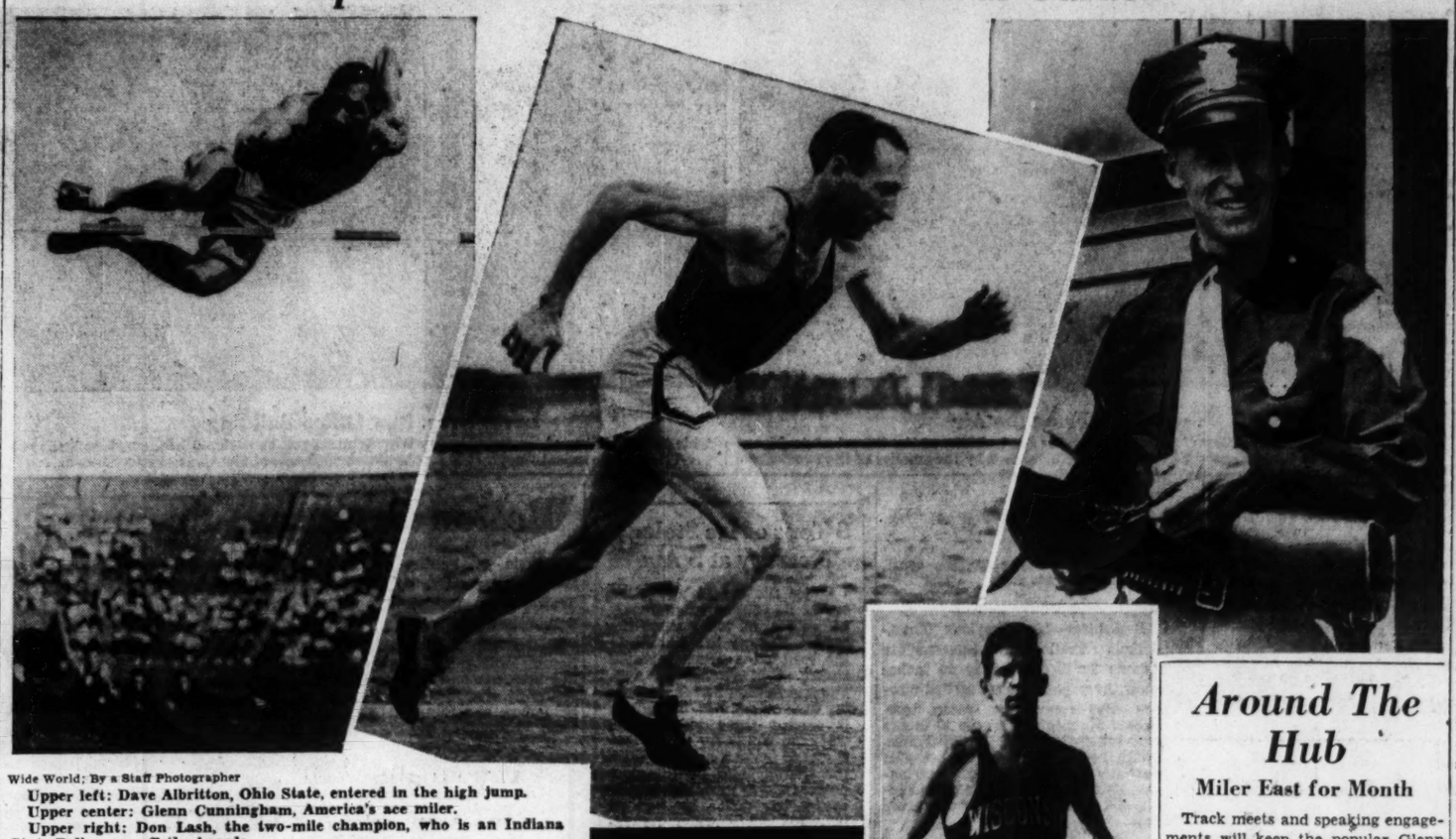
Boston College, Northeastern and Seton Hall; New York University, Fordham and Rhode Island; Yale and M. I. T.; Holy Cross and Manhattan; Wesleyan, Brown and New Hampshire; Bates, Amherst and Colgate; Worcester Tech, Massachusetts State, Middlebury and Tufts, all in class A. In class B, Holy Cross, B. C., Rhode Island and New Hampshire will get together.

Hall Wins Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Allen Hall won twice yesterday in the national three-cushion billiard tourney. In the afternoon Hall won from Johnny Layton, 50 to 36, in 35 innings, and repeated, 50 to 45, in 49 innings in the evening game.

Open Boston Indoor Track Season at Garden



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Upper left: Dave Albritton, Ohio State, entered in the high jump.
Upper center: Glenn Cunningham, America's ace miler.
Upper right: Don Lash, the two-mile champion, who is an Indiana State Policeman off the boards.
Lower left: Jim Herbert, New York University 600-yard star.
Lower right: Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin, who challenges Cunningham in the one-mile special.

Olympics, Terriers, Huskies Facing Week-End Encounters

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the annual Prout games the center of interest in the Boston sports picture tomorrow night, little attention is being given the Northeastern varsity basketball team which will meet Springfield in the Boston Y. M. C. A. gym at the same time.

That more attention is not being paid the hoop game is not the fault of the players, nor of the Huskies coach, Jimmy Dunn. It is just a case of too many headliners at the Garden.

Maroons No Set-Up

All this week Coach Dunn's quintet has been polishing its game at their weird supper-time practice hour in the attempt to make the Maroons the Huskies' fourth victim in 10 starts. To date the local lads have won from Clark, Maine and Bates, and lost to Harvard, Tufts, Conn. State, Rhode Island, a return game with Maine, and Colby.

Springfield will be no set-up. Coach Ed Hickox, who is in his last year as mentor of the Maroons, will bring along a large squad which is compiling another impressive record, its latest accomplishment being a 36-to-26 victory over Williams last Saturday. In his 12 years as coach, Hickox has had four New England championship outfits.

Coach Dunn has a good first team, but no replacements. The Huskies put up a good battle for the first part of the game, but fade during the closing moments as opponents throw in fresh substitutes. Tomorrow night Northeastern will again use Stan Rogers and Jim Connelly in the back court, Tom Gleason at center, and Bob Toucey and Bob Gurney in the forward positions.

B. U. Meets Army

In the only other affair involving a local college team, Boston University's hockey team takes the boat tonight for New York, where it will meet West Point on the banks of the Hudson tomorrow night. The two schools have met on the ice 10 times, and Army has yet to return a winner. B. U. has three shut-outs to its credit, including a 9-to-0 pasting in 1928, and won the thriller at the Arena last year, 6 to 5, when this year's captain, Al Carvelli, shot the winning goal with less than two minutes to play.

Coach Wayland F. Vaughan will take 10 men with him tonight, including Carvelli, Joe Conaty, Paul Brown, Ray Wilkins, John Elliott, Johnny Walker, Ed Richardson, Dick Dow, Ralph Chambers, and Joe O'Sullivan.

While the ice will be taken out of the Garden tonight for the track meet tomorrow eve, there will be plenty of ice at the Arena, where the Boston Olympics are scheduled to take on the Cornwall Flyers Saturday night in a game that promises everything.

Olympics Hopeful

Despite the fact that the game will affect the league standings not one bit, as Cornwall is on top and the O's hopelessly in the cellar, there will be plenty to get excited about. The locals, in the first place, have yet to take a game from the Flyers this year, and figure they are just about due. Then again, the Olympics hope to make up for a bundle of tough breaks they received on the road.

Sunday's game, which will be returned to the Garden, will see Russ Martin, last year's captain of New Hampshire, come into his own. Some 500 of his fellow townsmen in Gloucester are planning to make the day a Russ Martin holiday, and have made arrangements to that effect with the Garden. Russ, who joined the club as a center after the season began, incidentally, failed to impress in his center-ice position. Recently, however, Coach Hago Harrington moved the burly bouncer back to defense, where he teamed with Junie Stubbs and gave a good account of himself. With another game under his belt, Russ may show his constituents something Sunday afternoon.

And that brings us up to next week, which finds the local colleges returning one by one to the athletic arenas from the classrooms. Tuesday Boston College meets New Hampshire in hockey at the Arena. Wednesday Tufts plays host to the Wildcat quintet in Medford. Friday Tufts meets B. U. in basketball in the Terrier gym; while Providence plays the Junior Olympics in hockey at the Garden.

On Saturday, B. U. meets B. C. on Arena ice, while the luckless M. I. T. sextet hops over to West Point. In basketball, B. U. will go to Worcester to play Clark, while in swimming Harvard will face Colgate in Cambridge and B. U. will paddle with the Coast Guard at New London.

Snead Missing As Singer Bing Holds Annual Golf Fest

DEL MAR, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—The nation's leading golf professionals pulled up at the last stop on the California winter tournament trail today and took final practice shots before launching into the third annual $3,000 amateur-pro event staged by singer Bing Crosby.

Play in the 36-hole tournament at the nearby Rancho Santa Fe Golf Club begins tomorrow and winds up Sunday.

Fred Corcoran, Manager of the Professional Golfers Association Tournament Bureau, said that virtually every crack pro was here with the exception of the winner of the first two Crosby tournaments, Sam Snead.

Dick Metz of Chicago, winner of the San Francisco match play and Oakland Open, and smiling Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, who won the Los Angeles Open, headed the delegation of pros.

The amateur division included a host of film celebrities, topped by Crosby, and a picked array of leading Pacific Coast shotmakers.

A year ago Demaret took the lead the first day with a 68, four under par, but gave way to a 74 in the final 18 holes as Snead blew in with a 67 and a total score of 139 to win the medal event and $500 first prize. Snead's 67 stands as the competitive course record.

Test New Fair Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Yachtsmen of San Francisco Bay are joyfully testing two new six-meter boats purchased to compete in international races at the 1939 California World's Fair.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

U. S. doubles team, Don Budge and Gene Mako, beaten in Australia's tennis semifinals by Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist.

Three Years Ago

Adrian Iselin 2nd, with Star Boat, Ace, swept International events taking Cup of Cuba and Bacardi Cup for second year in row.

Five Years Ago

Gene Venzke won mile race in Prout Memorial Games at Boston in 4:20.

'Most Valuable'

IOWA CITY (AP)—The title of the most valuable baseball player in the Big Ten for 1938 went to Jimmy George. He was the first Iowan and the first sophomore to receive he award. In the title games he had an average of .353 in hitting. Jimmy was charged with only two errors in 24 games.

An experienced staff of able sports commentators gives Monitor readers adequate coverage of world and local athletic events. An exceptionally clean, fair, daily feature in the Boston and New England Edition.

- By-Plays
- From Sports Sidelines
- And Speaking Of—
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Cubs Cut Herman's Salary

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs won the 1938 National League championship, but Owner P. K. Wrigley apparently has decided to pass the dividend on that accomplishment.

When a team wins a pennant, the victorious players confidently expect a hiking of their salary figures. Owner Wrigley, as he inspects the incoming mail from his hired hands, indicates he is not too well satisfied with the individual performances of the players who charged gallantly to league heights and then skidded ignominiously into a state of collapse during the World Series.

Billy Herman, star second baseman, returned his signed contract today. He will play for less money than he received last season, when he reportedly drew $18,000. The Herman cut may portend a rather general pay-check trimming, for he long has been an established performer and annually the club's No. 1 holdout prospect. He hit only .277 in 1938.

Jim (Rip) Collins, the first baseman who also slumped through a poor 1938 campaign, let it be known he would not sign the contract offered him, emphasizing he was "not to be classed as a holdout." To which Wrigley replied:

"We do not offer contracts for the next season on anticipation. We reward the men on the work they did the season before. However, if they improve their work, there'll be satisfactory adjustments."

All of which indicates that Wrigley, who does not feel any too chipper about the way his team dropped four straight to the New York Yankees in the World Series, is going to put to general use his basic contract system, giving players certain starting salaries and rewarding them additionally when and if they come through. To date, 12 players are signed, 10 have returned unsigned contracts and eight have not been heard from.

The trend of things must make Dizzy Dean feel very good. He is the pitcher, you recall, for whom Wrigley paid $185,000 and three players to the St. Louis Cardinals, Ol' Diz and his arm appeared in only 13 games last year, but Wrigley showed he liked Dean's spirit by signing him to a reported $20,000 contract for 1939—a move generally taken to mean that Diz escaped a salary cut.

Ferrell Thinks New Baseball Is Boon to Pitchers

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Catcher Rick Ferrell of the Washington Senators sees the new baseball adopted last month as a boon to American League pitchers.

"When a ball with raised seams is used you aren't going to find so many hurt arms," Ferrell said.

"That's the trouble now. A pitcher has to throw his arm away trying to get some unnatural delivery to fool the batter.

"But give him a ball he can grip and you'll see better baseball and fewer ailing arms."

Ferrell predicted the Detroit Tigers would be the most improved club in the American League this year.

"I like their getting Pinky Higgins from the Red Sox," he explained. "And Schoolboy Rowe will be back."

What of Washington?

"Oh, we have a chance," Ferrell replied. "You can't count us out. We'll be somewhere in the first division, I believe.

The member of the brother battery broken up when Pitcher Wes was released and signed up with the Yankees last year, said he was "looking forward to a much better season this year than I had last.".

Phillips Academy In Andover Given New Scholarship

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 27 (AP)—Classmates of the late Ralph Tipton Davis, former all-America end on the Princeton University football team, have donated a scholarship to be awarded annually to a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, announced the scholarship yesterday, and said its award would be based on the financial need, scholastic record, and character of each candidate.

Davis, who was an all-America wingman at Princeton and captain of the eleven in 1903, graduated in 1904. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy.

Titans Elect Captain

Emerson Addison, for the past two years a substitute center on the University of Detroit football team, has been elected captain of the 1939 Titan eleven. Charles Beer, for two years a tackle on the varsity team, was voted the "Loyalty Award," given annually to the player who in the eyes of his teammates was of the most value to the squad during the season. Beer was known as the "Iron Man," of the team due to the fact that he played more minutes of football than did any other member of the squad.

Danvers Polo Group Hoping For Victory

With one defeat chalked up against them, Danvers' polo trio will make a bid for parity with Satirev Saturday night, this time with a fair chance for success.

If handicaps mean anything—they are supposed to indicate individual ability, though not team strength—Danvers will have an aggregate of five, over Satirev's three. But unfortunately handicap rating does not apply to the degree to which a polo team can, as a unit, out-maneuver its opponent, and that requisite has been rather lacking with both teams so far this season.

Danvers, listing Arthur Mason, Jr., Zenas Colt, and the veteran Cy Newbegin, should be a strong offensive and defensive trio, but their last exhibition against Harvard Varsity showed a lack of both of these faculties. Perhaps the team, as a group, have not gotten into the swing yet this season.

Pick-up Team

Satirev, on the other hand, is more or less of a pick-up team, and shouldn't be expected to make as good a showing as a closely knit team. Col. A. R. Harris, rated at one goal, is a strong player, but not quite as spectacular as Lyle Phillips, who is rated at two. Joe Poore, for his part, can usually fill into any group and hold his own, and so far this season, he has had plenty of practice in goal-shooting, with not a little success.

Meanwhile, Harvard Varsity is making its debut in Hartford Saturday night in a hard-to-predict dual with the Hartford Cavalry Polo Association team. A couple of weeks ago Yale, going at a strong pace this season, took Hartford in its stride with a few goals to spare. But Harvard won't have their own ponies, and that's a lot like playing championship golf with grandmother's clubs. A split string will be used, that is, the Hartford ponies will be split into two groups, and the teams will alternate chukkers on these, in an attempt to even things up.

This first game away from home may prove a harbinger of Harvard's future progress in the Intercollegiate play. Naturally, a defeat will cause conclusions to be drawn, especially when Yale showed little difficulty in handling Hartford. But a win for the Crimson will not only give assurance to the thrice-defeated team, but will make the fans wonder a little more whether Harvard is going to make as good a showing in the college league as it did last year.

Armory Games

Harvard's second Junior Varsity team will make a strong bid for recognition in a game with the Cavalry Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory. Cavalry has had a fairly successful season so far, whereas the Crimson group are trying to forget a sharp defeat administered by the Artillery two weeks ago.

Newport and Battery "A" will meet in the Class C group on the same evening. Newport is progressing under the influence of a former victory over Harvard's Freshmen team, and Battery "A" is hoping to erase its defeat from Blue Hill last week.

Commonwealth Polo League team standing, including January 21 games are as follows:

	Won	Lost	PC
Class A			
Ramblers	1	0	1.000
Satirev	1	0	1.000
Harvard	0	2	.000
Danvers	0	0	.000
Harvard Jr Varsity	0	0	.000
Class B			
Artillery	2	0	1.000
Cavalry	1	0	1.000
Blue Jays (Harvard's second Jayvees)	0	1	.000
Fairview	0	1	.000
Mayfair	0	1	.000
Class C			
Blue Hill	1	0	1.000
Newport	1	0	1.000
Harvard Freshmen	1	1	.500
Battery "A"	0	1	.000
Cossacks	0	1	.000

Around The Hub

Miler East for Month

Track meets and speaking engagements will keep the popular Glenn Cunningham in the East for approximately a month. The sensational miler is employed as a lecturer on the staff of the extension division at his alma mater, the University of Kansas. Tonight's Prout appearance marks his initial indoor mile this winter. The Jan. 1 Sugar Bowl race at New Orleans was out-of-doors, while his efforts at Brooklyn recently were confined to the 800 meters.

Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, the Rhode Island marathoner who holds several records over the ancient B. A. A. course, is training to take a place among America's premier two-milers. The distance ace will go after the Gov. Leverett Saltonstall Trophy at the Veterans of Foreign Wars track meet the afternoon of Feb. 22, at the East Armory.

Tommy Deckard and Don Lash, a pair of Indiana boys who made good in the East in a big way, will furnish tough competition for Brown and any other men entered in that particular two-mile special.

Bruins were decidedly in favor of Americans beating Rangers 1-0 last night and making the chase much more one sided for the locals. The Bruins will sharpen their attack and defense to meet those same Americans Sunday night in New York, and again here Tuesday. The Amerks are close enough to the Bruins now to offer a real challenge.

The Bees today received signed 1939 contracts from John Lanning and Al Hazel, pitchers. Lanning is no stranger, but Hazel is still awaiting his local debut. Al is a left-hander and last season schooled under Bob Coleman at Evansville, winning 15 and losing only five. His earned run average of 2.52 was second best in the Three-I League.

Ralph McLeod, young outfielder who hit .331 for Hartford in 1938, signed with the Bees yesterday. At the same time it was announced that Art Kenney, the former Holy Cross left-hander, will spend the approaching season with Toronto in the International League.

Melrose's winter carnival at Mt. Hood, which has already been postponed once, is scheduled to be put over for another week unless snow develops before tomorrow. The affair will be held on the first week end that sufficient snow covers the ground for the skiing events.

More honors piled on the heavy shoulders of Jimmy Foxx. The Red Sox star will be rewarded as the "outstanding athlete" of the year at the annual banquet of the Philadelphia Sporting Writers' Association next Tuesday evening. Yankee Joe Di Maggio was their man last winter.

Signs Cardinal Contract

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Cardinals office announced today "Fiddler Bill" McGee, righthanded pitcher, had signed his 1939 contract. He was the 12th Cardinal to sign for the coming season.

New Bee 'Putting' Around

Wide World
Eddie Miller, former Kansas City shortstop recently purchased by the Boston Bees, as he toured the Municipal Golf Course at Lake Worth, Fla.

Yankee, Pirate Players Become Salary Holdouts

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gus Suhr of Pittsburgh and Monte Pearson of the Yankees became tentative holdouts today because of dissatisfaction with the 1939 contracts offered them.

Suhr, who covers first base for the Pirates, announced he had sent back his contract unsigned because it was $1,500 less than he received in 1938.

At Fresno, Calif., Pearson, star New York Yankee right handed pitcher, said he had rejected his contract. It was reported Pearson was offered the same figure as last year, believed around $12,000.

"I was advised not to discuss the terms," Pearson said "but I can say the amount offered is not up to my expectations. I am not a holdout and I don't anticipate any trouble getting together."

Last year Pearson pitched one no-hit game and won 16 and lost 7 for the Yanks.

Suhr said he had hopes for an amicable adjustment. He expressed belief the Pittsburgh fans were going to be a hard lot to appease this year.

"We let them down in the closing week of the season," he said, "and I don't imagine they will forget."

Joe Di Maggio, the Yankees' hard-hitting centerfielder, who was the season's number one holdout last year, said he had received his 1939 contract but declined to comment.

Train in Miami

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A number of experts with the foils will train in Miami during the winter season for tryouts for the U. S. Olympics team. A series of fencing matches will be held for both men and women.

In March there will be an All-Southern tournament.

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Intercollegiate Rowing Date—Argentina Is Victor

Yosemite National Park Winter Sports Popular

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Jan. 27—Ice hockey is always spectacular to watch, but up here in the Sierra played outdoors on crisp blue ice beneath the perpendicular granite walls of Yosemite Valley it's more than even Hollywood could strive to portray by the words "gigantic—stupendous!"

I don't know what it is about witnessing a sports event outdoors that makes it more thrilling than indoors, but here perhaps what impressed me most was seeing a game usually played indoors presented in so breath-taking an arena as this beautiful snow-filled mountain valley.

Can you imagine sheer granite walls rising 3,000 feet directly above you, temperature about 24 above zero, bright sun, blue sky with a scattering of fluffy white clouds and two college hockey squads swooping, sliding, racing on singing blades up and down just a corner of a huge ice rink that would hold two more hockey areas?

Hoover Cup

Well, that's where I was fortunate enough to watch the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Championships for the coveted Hoover Cup only recently. Only four squads competed—which was a pity. I wish Washington and Oregon schools could have been represented.

The University of Southern California pucksters who have been nationally successful, swept their three foes before them with little difficulty. Loyola of Los Angeles, faced the Southern Californians in the play-off but were turned back in what was a pretty rough game in spots.

University of California at Los Angeles—the "Bruins"—skated fast enough to win the consolation from their elder brothers from the north "The" University of California at Berkeley—the "Bears."

Played at Night

The championship match was played at night before more than 500 valley residents, and weekenders up to stay for a few days of skating, skiing, dog-sledding, sleigh riding, or just plain tin-pan sliding down snow banks.

Never was there a more brilliant night setting for any hockey match anywhere. The spectators themselves were dressed fiesta-like, warmly garbed in their bright ski and skating costumes, alpine hats with their rough peaks and perky feathers, ski-caps of all colors, and multi-colored scarfs which rosy-cheeked girls wore tied over their heads. It was starlight, and a harvest-sized moon slowly rose high over the lip of the valley rim far above, making it bright enough to read our programs when the rink lights were suddenly dimmed.

Had a switch inadvertently been thrown, a fuse blown, or what? None of these.

"Fire-Fall"

"Look at that!" cried one of the spectators pointing nearly straight up. "It's the fire-fall!" And there, 3,000 feet above us, was falling—sure enough—a great waterfall of fire. An old Indian signal, the fire-fall is a Yosemite Valley tradition. A great bonfire is built on the rim of the valley late in the afternoon. By evening a high bed of coals has been gathered and at the appointed time—usually around nine o'clock—it is pushed over the edge and drops, a long stream of golden flickering sparks, about 2,000 feet to a ledge just above the valley floor. It lasts nearly two minutes and may be seen from nearly anywhere in the valley.

This is just one of the many events that go to make winter sports at the 4,000-foot Yosemite Valley—only six or seven hours' drive from San Francisco—one of the most popular winter snow and ice playgrounds in the world.

Ski-Run

Only 45 minutes' drive up onto the rim of the valley, at about 7,000 feet, is one of the best ski-runs of the West at Badger Pass. True, there are some trees along the slopes, but there are none that are in the areas where the novice slews and slides and ends up end-up. But more later, in another article, about Badger and the splendid ski-school that has been worked out successfully over the past few years with some of the West's, and yes, the world's best ski instructors right at hand for novices.

I suppose all this is a bit off the beaten path of sports writing, but it comes down to something like this for what we call a "tag" in writing.

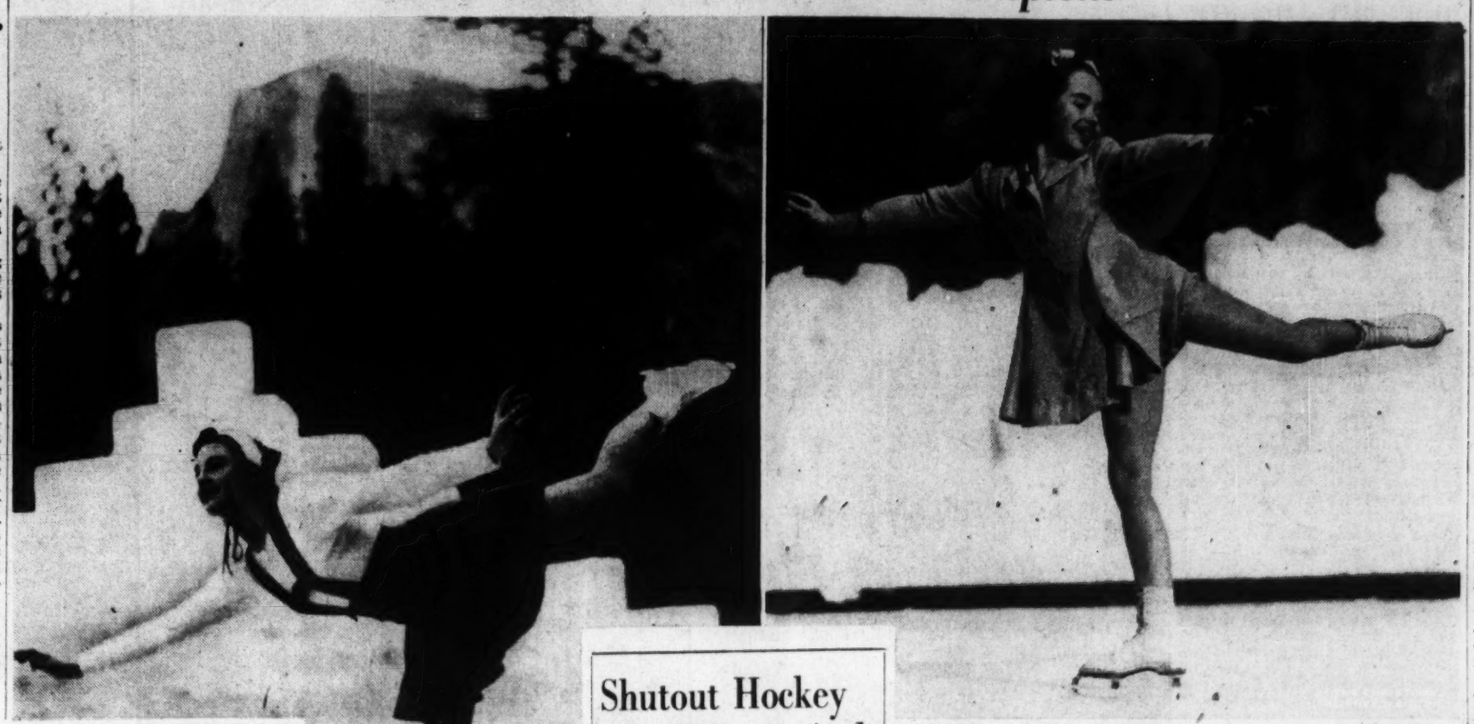
Winter sports—particularly skiing—have grown to the place where they rival, in numbers of persons participating, swimming.

In about five years winter sports—skiing, skating, sliding, and just snowball throwing and snow-man making—have sky-rocketed from a diversion only imbibed in by the so-called "wealthy" to everybody's sport. Last winter experts with adding machines estimated that about 2,000,000 people in the 11 western states took part in some way, shape or manner (a good spill in the snow). Now, that's a considerable number of people and yet only in the West.

I know that New England boasts a new record of snow enthusiasts each winter. Add the New England record; the Adirondacks; the Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan figures; slip in Alaska, which is considering "Snow Boats" by the Alaska Steamship Company, like snow trains, and, yes, even skiing in the mountains of Hawaii—and you have quite an impressive sports field.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Pacific Coast and California Champions



Left: Barbara Gingg, expert figure skater and 1938 Pacific Coast Senior Women's Figure Skating Champion, as well as California State Champion. She is a San Francisco Bay area girl. She appears here on the Yosemite Valley rink, with the spectacular Half Dome 3,000-foot granite rock face towering in the background. Thousands go to the Yosemite for winter sports and will continue to do so until May. Right: Little Phylis Thompson, Oakland, Calif., the 10-year-old California State Girls' Juvenile Figure Skating Champion of 1938.

And Talking of . . . Ice Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Home-Grown Roots

LONDON—The 1939 World's and European championships for amateur ice hockey—Feb. 3 to 15 at Zurich and Basle, Switzerland—rank as a far more trustworthy test of relative skill among the 14 competing nations than any such tournaments have done in recent years. For Britain has relied upon, not the customary posse of brilliant Canadian-taught stars (all British-born, let me add), but a squad of home products, whose most ardent admirers, on learning of their selection, did not concede them the slightest prospect of beating Canada or the United States, or indeed of figuring at all prominently in international competition.

Here, if you like, is a practical instance of encouraging home-grown talent at the sacrifice of all apparent prospect of immediate victory. And young talent, too. Arthur Green, at sixteen, is the youngest player ever nominated for the world's championships. This should make the rest of Britain's non-Canadian ice hockey players (and there are more of them than formerly) feel that there is something to strive for, after all.

New Policy Applauded

The new policy adopted by the British Ice Hockey Association is one applauded widely. Because in several countries there has been strongly-voiced disapproval of the methods by which Great Britain won the world's and European championships in the past. Namely by entering a team made up of the imported stars from Canada who constitute the money-spinning proposition known as British "major" ice hockey.

Why, when the pick of those gentlemen were out at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, in 1936, engaged in winning the world's, Olympic and European championships all at one swoop, major league hockey here had to be suspended altogether. This year, there has been no question of such a closing down, as only three Major League players have been named by the selectors in connection with the visit to Switzerland—Jimmy Foster, the Harringay Greyhounds' celebrated goaltender; Gordon Dailley, Wembley Monarchs, captain of "Great Britain" in previous engagements of this kind; and J. Kelly, also of the Wembley Monarchs.

The rest are recruited from the Redwings (S. Simon, J. Ridley, and K. Perrin), Princes (R. Wyman, P. Halford, and E. Ramus), Kelvingrove (J. Collins), Fyfe Rovers (W. Fullerton and N. McInvoy), Marlboroughs (T. Grace), Sussex (W. Vennier and N. Almond) and Wembley Terriers (A. Green). Maybe some of these are teams you never even heard of. No mention, you notice, of those brilliant Canadian products, Alexander Archer, John Davey, James Chapell and Archibald Stinchcombe, the key men in many a fine victory for "Great Britain" in the international fray.

Prestige

Now, some people argue that it is deplorable for Britain to send such a weak contingent into any battle. That it would be far better not to take part at all. That a great deal of sporting prestige must be lost, internationally. And so on, and so forth.

But to me (as possibly to rink managers and certainly to ice hockey heads in other lands) the step commends itself more than somewhat. I always did feel self-conscious when rooting for Great Britain against the other Canadians, the ones who have won the world's championship so frequently since the competition was inaugurated in 1924.

Records up to the start of this season show that only twice did the Canadans representing Canada fail to win the world's championship. At Prague in 1933, when the Massachusetts Rangers carried the Stars and Stripes to victory, and at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where "Great Britain" just scraped home.

But—as the Canadians and the Americans have good cause to know—the general standard in the Old World (under the influence of coaches and players from the New World) has been going up all the while. Increasing in speed and toughness until even Trans-Atlantic sides must be strong and on the top of their form to win through.

Of course, nobody plays quite as the Canadians do. For it is their national game. Canadian boys can skate as soon as they can walk, they have their sticks in their grasp as soon as their hands are big enough to hold them, and by comparison with most Europeans, they are seasoned veterans of the puck by the time they reach big league play. Hitherto, the only people able to challenge their supremacy have been the Americans, some of whom begin to play enthusiastically when young and develop in a hard school.

The increase of playing facilities in Europe that has come with the building of more and more rinks has, however, enabled the game to develop some real roots on this side of the water. And,

Drawn by John Allan May

Illinois to Start Spring Football Practice Feb. 7th

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—With much interest already shown by candidates, Coach Bob Zuppke will start football practice at the University of Illinois on Tuesday night, Feb. 7.

This is the eve of the resumption of university instruction after the mid-semester recess. Candidates will report in the armory where Zuppke will outline plans for the practice season and probably run the squad through signal drills.

Prospective candidates recently held a meeting where preliminary plans for "spring" practice were discussed. Zuppke and his aides are greatly pleased over the attitude which the players are showing.

An added incentive to report is the desire to win a berth on the squad which will travel to Los Angeles to play Southern California next Oct. 14.

Zuppke's usual policy of starting practice early pleases players as work ends by Easter, releasing them for the more pleasant months.

The varsity practice gridiron east of the stadium will be the scene of the workouts, except when weather prevents, when the squad will retreat to the east great hall of the stadium with its tan-bark floor.

Thirty-nine freshmen won numerals last fall. Out of the 29 varsity players who won letters, nine will be gone.

Hockey in England

LONDON, Jan. 27 (CP Cable)—League-leading Harringay Greyhounds were held to a 2-2 draw by the lowly Wembley Lions in a National Hockey League fixture last night. Paul Rheault, speedy left winger from Moose Jaw, Sask., did Lions' scoring, while Joe Shack of Winnipeg and Joe Beaton, New Glasgow, N. S., got one apiece for the League leaders.

Wembley Monarchs pulled to within one point of second-place Harringay Racers by whipping Brighton Tigers 4-3, Frank Murphy, Montreal wingman, scored twice for Monarchs and Edgar Murphy, Ottawa, and Jim Haggarty, Port Arthur, got the other two. Brighton scorers were Gord Poirier, Tom Forgie and Syd Wright.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 26

By the Associated Press

National League

New York Americans 1, New York Rangers 0.
Detroit 1, Chicago 0.

American Association

St. Paul 3, Wichita 2.

Miller Stamps Olympic Squad Greatest Ever

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 27 (AP)—Coach Pete Miller, Chicago, crawled out on a limb today and heralded as "the best team we've ever picked" the seven midwesterners and one Californian making up the contingent of ice speed skaters who will represent the United States in the Finland Olympic Games of 1940.

With the concluding 10,000-meter trial on Fowler Lake yesterday, Miller had for "first stringers" three claimants to new American records and one newcomer—George Shimek, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, husky who took the 10,000-meter in 18m. 49.8s.

The record underminers, and their best times, are: Leo Freisinger, Chicago, with 43.7 seconds in the 500-meter; Eddie Schroeder, Chicago, 8m. 55.9s. in the 5,000, and George Wallace, San Francisco, 2m. 21.8s. in the 1,500.

Elevated to the team yesterday with Shimek, because of all-around performances, were Al Kucera and Bob Heckenbach, Chicagoans. Kucera was second in the 10,000 with 18m. 58s. Previously chosen for good time averages, although nonwinners, were Del Lamb, Milwaukee, and Charles (Chuck) Leighton, Minneapolis.

Of the eight, Schroeder, Freisinger and Lamb are Olympic veterans, Schroeder the past captain. Allan Potts of Brooklyn, another veteran, placed no higher in any event than fourth in the 500-meter.

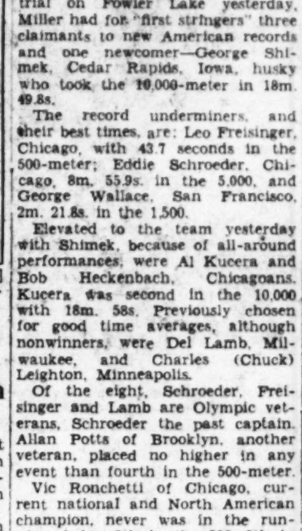
Vic Ronchetti of Chicago, current national and North American champion, never was in the running, being 5th in the 500, 9th in the 1,500, and 24th in the 5,000. He withdrew from the 10,000 yesterday with Tony Neberz, Chicago, after skating 10 of the 25 laps.

Bromwich vs. Quist In Tennis Final

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 27 (AP)—John Bromwich and Adrian Quist will meet in the finals of the Australian Tennis Championship, won by America's Don Budge last year.

In the semifinals today, Bromwich defeated Vivian McGrath 6—0, 6—3, 6—4, and Quist eliminated Jack Crawford, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4.

Dodger Chief



By a Staff Photographer

Leo Durocher

The 1939 season will be the new Brooklyn manager's thirteenth in the majors. He started with the Yankees back in 1925, and moved to Ebbets Field by way of Cincinnati and St. Louis in the National League, after spending two years in the minors.

Shutout Hockey As Detroit And Americans Win

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	20	7	1	79	36	41
Rangers	16	8	3	74	49	35
Americans	14	9	7	74	75	35
Toronto	11	14	4	64	61	26
Detroit	10	15	4	58	75	24
Chicago	9	15	5	56	71	23
Canadiens	6	18	6	61	99	18

Results Jan. 26

Americans 1, Rangers 0.
Detroit 1, Chicago 0.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It would seem a little early for the play-off hockey to make appearance in the National Hockey League schedule, but those two games last night were definitely the air-tight sort of game indulged in by teams in championships. New York Americans punctured the short-handed Rangers for the only goal in New York and the Detroit Red Wings defeated Chicago Black Hawks by one goal in Chicago.

The intra-city battle in New York proved a blower to the current flame of rivalry. Rangers were forced to move over in their occupancy of second place to make way for Amerks and today the two are tied. In games played between the two this season Red Dutton, manager of the Amazin' Amerks, holds his head as high as Lester Patrick, originator of the Ranger Streamliners, with results all even at two wins each and a tie.

Embarrassing Result

It must be particularly embarrassing to Lions Patrick who not only stresses speed and youth, but exalts in a much more spectacular game than the veteran organization of Red Dutton would deign attempt. Dutton, author of a modern book on hockey, is experiencing his best season and with a team comprised largely of players released or undesired by the other league teams.

With Murray Patrick, son of Lester, anxiously looking on from the penalty box, Amerks stormed into Ranger territory and Tommy Anderson slapped in the only goal of the game midway of the second period. Anderson was assisted by Dave Schriner and Nels Stewart. Earl Robertson, goalie for Amerks, immediately became unbeatable despite the whirling efforts of the Blue Shirts to beat him.

While the New York affair was intra-city classification, the Chicago-Detroit battle was one that involved more of a brother vs. brother affair. Tiny Thompson tends the nets for Detroit and Brother Paul is temporary manager of Chicago.

Tiny More Successful

The Wings have faltered badly, and Thompson was brought in to stop the leak which he has done very well. Brother Paul was put in charge of the Hawks when Bill Stewart was released, but has not been so successful in assignment as Brother Tiny.

All season the Hawks have been favorable opponents for the Wings in that they have been unable to beat Detroit in four games. The Wings have won only 10 during the campaign and four of them were from the Hawks.

Last night it was Tiny Thompson who held off the best efforts of the Chicago scorers and a rookie forward from Pittsburgh, named Connie Brown, scored the goal in the second period. It was the fourth shutout in a Detroit uniform for Thompson, he having shut out Toronto 1-0 on two occasions and Canadiens once, 3-0.

Playoff Sites

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27 (AP)—Selection of Philadelphia and San Francisco as sites for playoffs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Tournament was announced today by H. G. Olsen, Assistant Athletic Director of Ohio State University and General Chairman of the N. C. A. A.'s Executive Committee.

Four teams representing the region East of the Mississippi River will compete in the Palestra at Philadelphia March 17 and 18, while four teams West of the River will meet on the Coast March 20 and 21.

The two teams winning in the playoffs will meet at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., March 25 to determine the N. C. A. A. champion, Olsen said.

Alabama Scores 409

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—The Crimson Tide basketballers have made a total of 409 points in 11 games, while holding opponents to 328.

Stewards Set June 17 As Poughkeepsie Race Date

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association is about town, prattling about its baby, the annual regatta at Poughkeepsie, and promising it will be "bigger and better than ever" this year.

When the stewards assembled yesterday and chose Saturday, June 17, the earliest date for the regatta in years, there was considerable optimism over the race and rowing in general.

Exhibit A is a reawakened interest in the sport all along the eastern seaboard. This is best shown at Princeton where the oarsmen are agitating for acceptance of the annual invitation of the I. R. A., hitherto spurned. If Princeton accepts the invitation, mailed yesterday, it will bring a university rich in color and rowing tradition into America's greatest college regatta.

Penn May Race

There are indications that Pennsylvania—with Navy, Cornell, Syracuse and Columbia a member of the I. R. A.—will return this year. Penn in 1937 pleaded insufficient practice water, but since has worked on the Flat Rock Dam course.

The other four members of the Association all expect to be represented, although the size of the Navy fleet will depend on the summer cruise schedule.

The stewards heard good reports of the material at Columbia and Cornell. The Light Blue oarsmen are supposed to be faster than any Columbia crew since the victorious 1929 eight. Cornell, consistently promising since Stork Sanford and Norman Sonju took over in 1937, expects to cash in on a wealth of big, husky boys, fully drilled in the Washington system.

Coast Crews

Of the five invited, the stewards are sure Washington and California will respond. These two coast crews dominated the regatta from 1932 through 1937. Wisconsin, also invited, probably will come back. The Badgers finished fifth last year. Massachusetts Institute of Technology was mailed the fifth bid.

Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the board of stewards and steward for Columbia, explained that tidal conditions made it necessary to set the race forward. This may hurt Princeton's proposed entries since the examinations are not over there until June 15.

The races will start with the freshman event of two miles at 3 o'clock, E. S. T., with the junior varsity race of three miles and the varsity race of four miles scheduled for 4 and 5 o'clock, respectively.

Quebec Curlers Retain Trophy

QUEBEC, Jan. 27 (AP)—R. C. Cream and his Quebec Curling Club four retained their Provincial curling championship last night with a 13-11 victory over W. G. McGerrigle's Ormstown, Que., rink in the finals for the British Consols Trophy.

Two other finals were decided. John Darby's Montreal St. George four gained the Citadel Trophy and Romeo Blanchet's Jacques Cartier team took the Special Holliday Trophy.

The bonspiel will continue today and tomorrow. No United States teams played last night.

California Track Team Outlook Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—California's 1939 track team of more than 105 varsity aspirants is now at work under Coach Brutus Hamilton. Despite expectations of "stern opposition" from all Pacific Coast Conference competitors, especially Southern California and Stanford, Coach Hamilton hinted that what has been branded as only an "average" California track team might eventually rank higher than conceded at present.

Among the tracksters to report were 14 lettermen, including Capt. Guy Manuel, broad jump; Bob Canning, high jump; Herb Michaels and Jim Kitts, shot put; Don Pooley, hurdles; Keith Monroe and Pat McCarthy, pole vault; Gerald Trumbly and Elton Brombacher, sprints; Don Watts and Denzil Widel, middle-distance runners; and Stan Sadaj, Chuck Mehlert, Ted Vollmer and Leonard Spencer, distance runners. Also practicing are two stellar junior college distance runners, Cecil Cole and Dale Throop, and several of last year's freshmen.

College Basketball

George Washington 56, Colgate 48.

College Hockey

Michigan Tech 3, Carleton 1.

Boston's Noted Sportswoman In Semifinal Play

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Boston's noted sportswoman, Eleonora R. Sears, featured play in the women's National Squash Racquets Championships yesterday as she and three others entered the semifinals.

Miss Sears, captain of an American squash team that will tour England, conquered Anne Townsend of Philadelphia, famous field hockey player, in straight sets, 18—16, 15—10, 15—6.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, favored to regain the title she lost to "Babe" Bowes last year, humbled Helen Stone of New York, 18—14, 15—8, 15—6, and will meet Miss Sears today.

Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia, won over her city rival, Barbara Strobhar, 16—14, 15—12, 15—8, while Mrs. Ary Lamme, Jr., New York, beat Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Philadelphia, 7—15, 15—12, 15—8, 15—8.

Mrs. Lamme plays Miss Pearson in the first of the semifinal matches.

Host Swimmers Win First Place In Pan-American

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 27 (AP)—Argentina captured two firsts last night in the finals of the three-day Pan-American Swimming Meet to give the host team victory over the United States, Ecuador, Urugay and Chile.

The Americans also won two individual events last night, Andrew Clark of Detroit taking the men's 400-meter freestyle and Jeanne Laupheimer of Brooklyn the women's 100-meter backstroke, for a total of eight firsts during the meet. This was two more than Argentina obtained, but the host team claimed eight seconds and six thirds to the United States' three and two.

Ecuador Third

Ecuador finished third, Chile's one man team of Jorge Berroeta fourth and Uruguay fifth.

An exhibition of diving by Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson of Miami, Fla., closed the meet to the applause of 8,000 spectators.

Officials announced a special invitation meet would be held here Jan. 31, at which several of the most closely contested events would be repeated.

Jeannette Campbell of Argentina captured the women's 200-meter freestyle in an exciting duel with Mrs. Thompson, who looked like the winner until the last 25 meters. Miss Campbell's time was 2m. 35.9s., not as good as her South American record, but 3.1 seconds better than Mrs. Thompson's effort.

Clark's Time

Steve Wosniak of Buffalo finished third in the men's 400-meter freestyle. Joe Duranona of Argentina was a close second. Clark's time was 4m. 58.1s.

Wosniak and Clark and two Ecuadoreans defeated a team of Chilean and Argentine competitors in the 800-meter freestyle relay, in 9m. 36.4s.

Millrose Track Card Complete For New Event

NEW York, Jan. 27 (AP)—Meet officials yesterday announced the complete six-man field that will start in the two-third mile run, a new event on the program of the Millrose A. A. track meet, Feb. 4, at Madison Square Garden.

Heading the entry list is Wayne Rideout of North Texas State Teachers, who set a three-quarter mile record of 3m. 3s. last summer. Ranged against him will be Leslie MacMitchell, brilliant New York University freshman; Howie Borck of the 69th Regiment A. A., National 800-meter champion; John Borican of the Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J., National Pentathlon and junior 800-meter champion; Melvern Trutt, University of Indiana, and Phil Graves, New York A. C.

Millrose officials also received the signed entry of Wesley Wallace of Fordham for the 600-yard run, in which he will face Jim Herbert of N. Y. U., Bill Fritz of Queens University, Kingston, Ont., and three others to be named after the running of the Prout 600 in Boston tomorrow night.

Scorer Must Have Felt Like Sixth Man on Team

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 27 (AP)—A weary scorer hobbled in with this basketball result last night:

Alexander Hamilton Junior High 138, Jeames Deady Junior High 37.

He gasped out that the two teams, playing regulation eight-minute periods, averaged five points per minute; that every Hamilton player looped at least 16 points and that three made 26 or more.

It was a regularly scheduled Houston Junior High League game.

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Australia to Enter Open Tennis Motion

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Australian Lawn Tennis Association decided yesterday to place on the agenda of the International Lawn Tennis Federation meeting in Paris March 18 a motion to permit open tournaments between professionals and amateurs. Such action would require an amendment to present federation rules.

Holcombe Ward, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, said yesterday that the U. S. L. T. A. favored letting each nation "decide for itself" on the question of sanctioning open tournaments, and therefore would not support the Australian motion. At its annual meeting last year, the U. S. L. T. A. voted down a proposal to sponsor a similar motion.

New York Stars Sign

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Three Yankees and one Giant returned signed contracts yesterday to their respective New York baseball clubs.

Relief Pitcher Johnny Murphy was believed to have received an increase in salary from the world champions. The other signatures received by the American League team were Joe Gallagher, an outfielder recalled from Kansas City, and Jack Haley, a right-handed pitcher recalled from Newark.

The Giants' signer was Glenn Myatt, who was brought in from Jersey City last season to play third base. He was the 17th member of the National League team to agree to terms.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Traditional Indian Arts and Crafts Now Encouraged

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Helping the American Indian To Be a 'Keeper of Values'

Reservation Indians Now Adapting Their Ancient Crafts to Modern Needs, and Earning Thereby

By Ta-de-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To find out how much remains of the traditionary Indian handiwork and to give substantial assistance and encouragement to Indians who have retained this priceless heritage is an objective of the Washington (D. C.) Indian Arts and Crafts Board. On a recent tour of Indian Reservations in North and South Dakota with the Assistant to the General Manager of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (Kenneth B. Disher) and specialist in the same field (Gladys Tantaquidgeon), I saw how definite aid was given by having materials sold at wholesale to Indians, though before goods are ordered expert Indians pass judgment upon them. For example, beads are not just so many beads, but are chosen for quality, shape, and color. Now the Board is contacting a market for Indian goods, estimating the price of an article by the average time it takes to fashion it. It is hoped that soon Indians will be earning a livelihood doing what they like best, while the standard of their work will be maintained, for the Committee on Arts and Crafts stresses superior workmanship, such as doing their lovely quill and bead work with sinew and not thread, which soon breaks, as well as through choosing tribal designs.

Already there are government marks for the Navajo blanket and the silver ornaments of the Southwest Indians, to protect both Indians and purchasers from machine-made imitations, and as soon as possible other articles will be likewise labeled. The Indians Arts and Craft work itself has progressed so steadily that local Indian Arts and Crafts committees on the Reservations and in the Day schools are found to be most willing to co-operate with the Washington Board.

Real Talent

It was at Elbowoods, North Dakota, among the Gros Ventres, Arikaras, and Mandans, who have maintained their tribal integrity, that real talent was unearthed. On the way back from the Lucky Mound District, we visited young Helen Wolfe, a Gros Ventre, whose father, Judge Daniel Wolfe, sits in the Indian court at $15 a month. Until funds gave out, Helen had been instructing Indian girls in their ancient crafts, for Helen can make a buckskin costume complete, from tanning the hides to adding the last bead and quill work.

After a few visits to Helen's home she showed us museum pieces that were done by herself or members of her family, and confided to us that among the Gros Ventres, Indian women who could not do quill work were not allowed to wear certain ornaments. Then stretching out her arm for us to admire an exquisitely wrought silver bracelet, Helen remarked, "Tonight I am going to take part in some Indian ceremonials in the Lucky Mound Dance House you passed when coming here, and if I could not do quill work, I could not wear it, or if I did, anyone could snatch it from my arm and throw it on the floor."

We Visit the Lead Woman

It was at Elbowoods, too, that we were put on the trail of the Lead Woman by Superintendent William Beyer. He told us that she lived at Independence, one district on the reservation one reaches before one starts out, so to speak—for crossing the Missouri one passes from central to mountain time. When we finally located the Lead Woman, she was camping near the school house her grandchildren attended, but she accompanied us to her two-room cabin, where she remained stolidly seated, and politely insisted that she could make nothing in which we would be interested.

But as one member of our party was a full-blooded Mohegan Indian, with a charming manner at that, she soon won the confidence of the Lead Woman and caused her literally to unbend, for stooping over she pulled out from under her bed a miniature trunk, opened it and displayed for our admiration article after article of the finest workmanship with typical bead and quill design done on buckskin. Recent work at that, which augured well for the future of Indian Arts and Crafts in this section at least. Besides, the older women enjoy teaching the younger what they know, whether at school, in the home, or at some woman's organization.

In one community day school at Elbowoods, we saw children making pottery without the aid of a potter's wheel or a kiln. Under the direction of the teacher, they mixed the clay, shaped it on a tin cover or whatever was at hand, fired it in the fireplace, and had become so expert that they seldom cracked a piece, while applying the colors was fun. Such a method can be duplicated in the home, another aim of the Arts and Crafts Board, though Indian women are most welcome to use the more complicated set-ups found in the majority of schools.

Sioux Shapes

At Pine Ridge, South Dakota, for instance, at the Government Day and Boarding School, they have the necessary equipment for finished pottery which finds a ready market and they hope sometime to have a factory for making pottery which would provide work for many Indians. Here, too, at Pine Ridge, they dig the clay, mix it and study Sioux shapes, designs, and colors for the finished work. Seeing so many pieces of black pottery I asked Superintendent W. O. Roberts why copy the Santa Clara black pottery, and he emphatically explained that it was their own black glaze method which he thinks is quite the equal of any produced, and insisted that I should take a typical black vase back east as an example of Sioux work.

Small hand looms that can be used in the homes, and large ones for schools are quite the fashion now on Indian Reservations as weaving is included in the school curriculum. At the graduation exercises of the Oglala High School, I saw one Indian girl go up to receive her diploma in a dress she had made entirely from the weaving to the sewing. Soon they will be able to spin the yarn for the weaving. They also are learning to set up the loom, take it apart, and mend it. All this is under the very capable direction of Flora Dee Goforth in charge of weaving on Rosebud and Pine Ridge Reservations.

In the Arts and Crafts Room at He Dog Community School, Rosebud, S. D, were practical applications of Sioux designs and colors such as hand towels, bureau scarfs, table cloths, window curtains, beaded bags and bracelets, pieces that had been ordered or could be duplicated, that were both useful in the modern home and attractive Sioux handwork. This sort of thing is helping to put the Arts and Crafts on a paying basis. In this case Indians in charge retain a small per cent for overhead and materials.

In the Modern World

So on most Reservations visited we found active Arts and Crafts organizations. Also, to make the public more Indian conscious, the general manager of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, René D'Harnoncourt, is presenting the Indians of today and tomorrow against a background of yesterday at the San Francisco Fair. "This presentation of the Indian past will give the public, it is hoped, a new understanding of the proud Indian heritage," he says, "and will give the Indian a chance to prove that he is today the keeper of values, which, if better known, could be an important contribution to modern civilization and the means of finding a better place in the contemporary world."

Courtesy of the U. S. Indian Service

Left—American Indian Girls Doing Bead and Other Craft Work. Upper Right—Indian Women and Girls Are Now Taught Weaving in the Government High Schools and Boarding Schools. Lower Row, Left—The "Lead Woman" at Elbowoods, North Dakota. Center—Wades-in-Water and His Wife Julia, Two Indians of the Northwest. Indians Today Can Duplicate the Handicraft Work Shown in These Traditional Costumes. Right—Note the Indian Beadwork on the Bag, Cradle and Costume, Done by Modern Indians in the Traditional Tribal Manner.

Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Texas

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing three "favorite" recipes. Friends have often asked me for these, and some of them have urged me to send them in to you. In the Mexican Pecan Patties recipe, boiling the pecans gives the candy the true Mexican candy taste.

Mexican Pecan Patties

Bring to a boil
2 cups sugar
1 cup milk
Pinch of salt. Add
½ cup sugar caramelized and melted with
5 tablespoons boiling water, and
3 cups pecans. Boil until it forms soft ball when tested in water. Take from fire. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla and beat until cool. Pour into buttered saucers.

Stuffed Cabbage Head

Mix together
4 cups ground cabbage
2 cups ground saltines or dry bread
1 onion ground
2 eggs (or 4 egg yolks)
Salt and pepper to taste. Form in ball and place in five or six large outside cabbage leaves. Tie up in cheese cloth. Place in boiling water and boil till done, about 1½ hours. (Putting a plate in bottom of kettle will prevent cabbage from burning.) Serve with browned butter. This recipe can be varied by adding carrots or any other vegetable.

Golf Balls

Put through meat chopper
1 pound veal or beef
½ pound pork
Small onion. Add
½ cup raw rice
Salt and pepper to taste. Form into small balls. Fry to a slight brown in
1 tablespoon shortening. Add
1 can of tomato soup and enough water to cover. Cover and let simmer until done.

(Mrs.) E. F.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Scottish Embroidery Exhibit

With Fine Examples of Modern Skill in Needlework

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

A practical expression of the renaissance in handicrafts is the Embroidery Exhibition which has been visiting in turn Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. It was organized by the Committee for the Development of Needlework in Scotland.

A comprehensive survey of the exhibits reveals a catholicity of taste and a vast range of mood and mode, a veneration for centuries-old styles and a bold adventuring into the new and unusual. The daintiness of petit point is well shown in posy designs of rosebuds and leaves; the quaintness of patchwork is revealed not only in the old-fashioned patterns of silk and satin scraps, but also in the clever piecing together of a child's apron from a sample book of cheery modern cottons. The exquisite medium of darned net, so marvelously exploited by continental schools of embroidery, is nowhere more delightfully used than in the tiny portrait of a supercilious pekingnese with realistically goggling eyes.

One modern experiment of note is the use of the sewing machine for embroidery, a process most charmingly illustrated in an all-white design on organdie, relieved with a hair-fine silver thread. Artistic as the result is, the very perfection of geometric line and curve lacks the livelier grace of handwork: it is the art of the photograph rather than of the painting.

Prize-Winning Curtains

And one may say that Scottish embroiderers are indeed painting, with the brightly-hued silks and wools they favor, and in the mural panels and pictorial maps now so popular. A bold and striking example of landscape work is the prize-winning pair of curtains executed as a communal effort by one of the Scottish Women's Institutes, showing a local scene done in poster-bright colors.

Relying more on tradition is the impressive Jacobean curtain worked in rich browns and blues upon a cream ground, a color scheme which reminds us that modern needlework has a veneration for the subtle loveliness of old tapestry colors as well as a relish for the exciting vividness of up-to-date dyes. An embroidered panel of a salmon fisher proves this with its skilful shading of dull greens and browns relieved with a touch of rich wine red.

Interesting Revival

A revival of particular interest is that of Spanish or "black work," usually said to have been introduced into England by Katherine of Aragon, though there are records of it in the country before her day. Twentieth century workers delight in the variety of filling stitches afforded by this work, stitches which lend themselves most happily to bold leaf designs.

Of the mural panels perhaps the most interesting is the communal effort of the Longniddry Women's Institute, commemorating 21 years' activities. Every branch of work and pleasure is represented. A proud place is occupied, too, by the picture of the superb birthday cake, candle-crowned with which the Institute celebrated its coming of age this summer.

The same spirit of humor finds expression in the very original curtain embroidered by the girls of the world-famous tweed mills of Selkirk. With the unusual medium of tweed they have achieved a most artistic piece of work. Upon a ground of thick fawn material wide bands of pale blue zig-zag down the curtains, linking the figures of Mr. and Mrs. Noah in the top left-hand corner with the remarkably solid ark riding at anchor in the bottom right-hand one. On these bands are appliqued chocolate brown tweed flecked with fawn, first a row of rabbits, then a string of galloping deer, next leaping tigers, a file of elephants, and finally a company of giraffes.

The pleasing effect of a personal touch is given in the bedspread worked by that well-known Scottish embroideress, Lady MacGregor of MacGregor, from a design by Sir Malcolm MacGregor. Upon its cream background various types of fish have been worked in red, and along one side runs the legend: "This quilt was designed by Calum worked by Gylls and given to Gregor as a lasting memento of a happy time they spent together visiting the Sea Gardens at Nassau in February, 1938."

A lasting memento each of the specimens might well be called, and one leaves the exhibition filled with admiration for these Scotswomen who are so nobly upholding their country's high standards and traditions in "the arts of peaceful industry."

Marie W. Stuart.

Winter Work

Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copemish, Mich.

Spring and early summer are sure to furnish a multitude of tasks, but much of the hurry and confusion of that period can be overcome by careful planning, and by doing some work which is frequently left until good weather comes.

Hotbeds and coldframes are an essential part of the modern garden. The gardener who has neither is missing much of the joy of his avocation and not a few opportunities to make his work more profitable. By the use of these two accessories the growing period can be extended a month or two on both ends of the season, making it possible to grow many plants not otherwise possible. If you have neither of these friends of the gardener, now, before they are actually needed, is the time to plan for them. If you do possess them, now is the time to go over all their parts, making all necessary repairs.

Painting and Mending

Sashes at their best are not long-lasting and may come to the end of their usefulness in a short time if they are not given yearly attention. They should be given at least two coats of paint before they are put into service and at least one or two-year intervals thereafter. The renewal of lost glazing should also be attended to regularly.

While you have the time make sure that the supply of seeds is large enough to take care of your needs and satisfy yourself, too, that they will germinate. New seeds should be ordered before they are needed. Do you know how many seeds of each kind you will need? An accurate answer is scarcely possible unless you have made a careful diagram of your next year's garden. Carefully thought out plans of both the vegetable and flower garden will not only afford a pleasant task for a number of winter evenings but will make the actual work of planting more orderly, and, consequently, easier.

Can Be Made Now

All garden accessories that are to be made at home should have attention during the winter months. Plant protectors, plant supporters, seed flats, and a host of other contrivances to aid plants and to make the gardener's work easier and more efficient, can be made at home.

A task often overlooked by beginning gardeners is that of keeping the garden tools in good working order. Rust is allowed to accumulate on unpainted and polished surfaces and nonmetal parts permitted to rot. After removing all dirt and rust from metal parts which ordinarily are not painted, they should receive a dressing of oil or grease. Other parts of the tools should be given a coat of paint, preferably of a distinguishing color to make the implements more easily seen if they are thrown around the garden.

One of the most agreeable tasks of the gardener's winter, and surely not the least profitable, either, is his reading. Many who have labored in gardens and loved their plants in other years have left a record of their work and its pleasures. A knowledge of the facts and fancies which they set down there will make our labors more pleasant as well as easier. And, perhaps, while we are making better gardeners of ourselves, we may become better humans.

C. W. W.

A Friday Column

Kitchen Windows

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My kitchen windows face the north
Where shadows saunter back and forth,
For shafts of sunlight rarely fall
Beyond my neighbor's garden wall.
The windowpanes seem rather small
With cupboards built so close and all,
But, oh, the room's a cheery spot
With dopper kettles, tall and squat,
And red geraniums in a pot!

Aileen L. Fisher

One of the Few Women Radio Announcers, and Her Voice Girdles the Globe

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A voice across the world—to be this to countless listeners is the fortunate lot of Louise Ryerson. And that her voice is much loved is evidenced by letters from the far corners of the earth. Turn your radio dial to the short wave station W1XAL at many different times of day, and her "clear, silvery voice" (to quote a listener in Zurich, Switzerland), joins the family circle. "Your lady announcer has a most attractive voice, Sir, and knows how to use it," writes a listener from one of Her Majesty's ships of the Mediterranean Fleet. Another sums up the comments of many in the statement, "I wish we might know who she is."

When Louise Ryerson was a girl in Washington, D. C., attending a Southern girls' school, specializing in music and hoping to go to college, she had no idea that she would in her time be one of the few women radio announcers in the world. "Since my early teens, though, I have had an urge to have something to do with radio," she confesses. Her first studio experience dates from these years. "On a small station in Washington as the pianist in a little group of not very good musicians," is her description, her blue eyes full of laughter.

College seemed financially impossible, so she got a job; and looking back upon the way people's jobs so often fit into the later pattern of their lives, one wonders how surely this particular occupation led her eventually into radio work. For Miss Ryerson became a telephone operator, and before long an instructor of telephone operators. The well placed voice, carrying over the wires a sense of accuracy and of welcome, each word enunciated clearly and spoken naturally and easily—this ideal of the telephone companies is kin to that of radio broadcasters. Reaching the public by means of the voice became an important part of her work, as it is in a much larger sense today.

But between the telephone operator's first "Number, please," and her present work as program secretary of W1XAL in which she does a portion of the station's program arranging and announcing, she worked in a music store and had some private music pupils, she spent several years as secretary in a large private school in New England, and she held down a job in a large publishing house in Boston.

A Dream Made True

All this time something was happening which was to be important for Louise Ryerson, but of which she was unaware. A man named Walter Lemmon, who had long dreamed of radio as a positive channel for international good will, was working toward making his dream come true. Eventually the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, a non-profit organization "dedicated to enlightenment" and "international understanding" came into being with the short wave station W1XAL as its voice. Louise Ryerson's story from the day when she applied and got a job with Mr. Lemmon to help in this station is integrated with the story of the station itself.

Miss Ryerson claims that her part is small, but were you to be a guest in the studio for any length of time you would probably disagree. She may be running symphony records when you first go in—for most of the recorded programs of good music are planned, and frequently announced by her. As Assistant in the program planning she arranges many other programs, some of them in European languages. The news broadcasts, concerning which the station has received appreciations from listeners in Egypt, France, Germany, the British Isles, the Canal Zone, and from ships at sea in almost every part of the world, are read by her.

Heard but Not Seen

Announcers always have some funny experiences to tell if urged, and Louise Ryerson has had her share of "most embarrassing moments." Perhaps the funniest was at an organ recital given in a church edifice. This concert was, by arrangement, to be broadcast over W1XAL. "I was stowed out of sight up near the organ," she said, "so that I could read the program notes and announce the numbers into my microphone connected by telephone to W1XAL. I didn't realize that the audience, being in a church, would not clap between the numbers. Imagine how I felt, then, in the deep silence, to have my voice from where I was hidden ring out, to the astonishment of all!" Her most exciting experience was when the Crown Prince of Sweden was visiting the United States, and she served her station at a mammoth program at the Boston Garden, a huge arena. The activities were in many parts of the hall, and necessitated the use of nine microphones placed at strategic points. "I had to write continuity and dash from one mike to another," she laughed, "and it was at that time all new experience for me."

There are few women radio announcers in the world, and information concerning them seems hard to get. Tune into the short wave stations of continental Europe and you will hear them. In Great Britain and in the United States women are breaking into major announcing very slowly, being used chiefly for so-called "women's hours" programs. But you probably have heard Lisa Sergio, once at 2RO, Rome, Italy, and now announcer in Italian for NBC in New York. Senora Pietro Andreaeni, whose voice you hear over 2RO, is another outstanding one. At LZA, Sofia, Bulgaria, there is Elena Shopoff. There is an excellent woman announcer on a short wave station in Moscow. Louise Ryerson is holding up W1XAL's place in this galaxy of women stars, and pioneering with them. "I hope to learn to speak some other language—or perhaps languages—before I'm through," she says.

I think, aside from the joy of having a part in a station that stands for so high an aim as W1XAL, one of the things about her work dearest to her is the thought of people in their homes out in far corners of the world suddenly brought near at the sound of her voice. Her eyes soft with tenderness, she told me of a woman in New Zealand who writes that she always tunes in to the evening news broadcast (6 p. m. E. S. T.) and listens while she does her morning housework. (It is 9:30 a. m. the next day in New Zealand.)

"Dedicated to Enlightenment"

"What means most to me? Oh, announcing the services from The Mother Church," she said without hesitation. This she does from the Radio Room in the Church edifice, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. Listening to her I have often felt that it is with the dignity, welcome, and quiet friendliness of an usher, that she shows to their seats a world-wide congregation, gives them the information they need, and opens the way for them to enjoy the service. And in this, the best loved, as in the many other duties of her position, she identifies herself wholeheartedly with the avowed purpose of W1XAL, which is "To foster, cultivate, and encourage the spirit of international understanding, and to promote the enlightenment of individuals throughout the world."

By a Staff Photographer

Louise Ryerson, One of the Major Radio Voices of W1XAL, Short-Wave Station of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. Miss Ryerson Organizes Many of the Programs and Serves as Announcer for Part of Each Day. There Are Several Outstanding Woman Announcers on Short-Wave Stations of Continental Europe, but in the United States and in Great Britain on Long or Short Wave a Woman's Voice Announcing a Major Program of General Interest Is Still Rare.

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Boston Amusements—Week-End Radio, Art, Concerts, New Movies

Adventures From Hollywood Assembled on Local Screens

John Garfield in the story of a pugilist, paired with new exploits of the resourceful Mr. Moto.—Victor Herbert in Technicolor, and Franciska Gaal sentimentally.

John Garfield is the chief contributor to the bill at the Metropolitan. In "They Made Me a Criminal" he is supposed to be a pugilist. A good many other Hollywood actors have been placed in the same predicament, but Mr. Garfield somehow manages to look the part and to suggest the man behind the gloves. He has a lightness of foot and a quickness of eye and of motion that seem to belong to the athlete.

As a matter of fact, his appearances in the squared ring are limited to the beginning and end of the film. When the story starts he is just winning a light heavyweight championship. When it ends he has stayed within the ropes long enough to supply the capital for a gasoline filling station. In between those two bouts, a man is killed and the pugilist is believed to have been fatally burned while trying to escape a charge of murder. "If they think you're killed you had better stay killed," a shyster lawyer advised him, and the ex-pugilist started for the West Coast.

The so-called "Dead End" kids have something to do with his regeneration. They are on the fruit ranch where he manages to get a job. So are Gloria Dickson and May Robson, and they too help him back to the right road. Claude Rains may be an implacable detective, but even sleuths have a softer side, and the film ends abruptly when the policeman refuses to drag the pugilist back East to face trial. By that time everyone seems to have forgotten that the boy really wasn't guilty of the crime at all.

The bout that is the climax of the film is given in considerable detail. The "Dead End" kids are a rough and tumble lot but they do have some amusing business. But it is Mr. Garfield who gives the film its vigor.

"Mr. Moto's Last Warning," which is the other feature picture, sets the ingenious secret agent to work foiling a plot to disrupt Franco-British relations by blowing up a part of the French fleet as it arrives in Port Said for joint maneuvers. An event like that, it might be suspected, would tend to chill the cordiality of two nations. But Mr. Moto is on the job with as many disguises as are necessary to effect his purpose. Peter Lorre does the part as usual. Ricardo Cortez, Virginia Field, and John Carradine are among the others implicated.

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State and Orpheum

Technicolor has caught up with Victor Herbert. Or perhaps it's the other way around. The facts in the case are that an elaborate tinted filmh as been built around "Sweethearts," a Victor Herbert opus, and that the results are now to be seen at the State and Orpheum.

Possibly Mr. Herbert would blink a few times if he could see what has happened to his operetta. Even in his palmiest days he never hati the army of choristers that Hollywood has assembled for his ditties, or the apparently limitless stage on which these cellulote troops deploy in the opening scenes. Certainly he would have been surprised if he could have learned that "Sweethearts" had celebrated its sixth anniversary in Times Square, thus edging out "Abie's Irish Rose" as the long-run title holder.

But with all of its handsome trappings, the suspicion grows that "Sweethearts" is somewhat on the dull side. Even the Herbert melodies do not seem so beguiling as they might if they had been less pretentiously set forth. The musical show has been sandwiched into a backstage story about the two leading players, a happily married couple who have become wearied by incessant repetitions of the same performance. Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy have the two parts.

Hard on their trail is a wily Hollywood scout, Reginald Gardiner, who tries to lure them away from Broadway by glowing stories of Hollywood leisure. But equally close on their heels is Frank Morgan as the producer of the show in which they appear. About them cluster various relatives, dwelling on past theatrical accomplishments and longing for new achievements. For a time, machinations of the producer separate the husband and wife, and "Sweethearts" languishes. But eventually they are reunited and "Sweethearts" resumes its triumphant course. Perhaps it has been running all these years, without anyone noticing it.

Herman Bing and Mischa Auer have comic parts as a composer and playwright. And Ray Bolger has a chance to limber up a bit in the dance. Dorothy Parker and Alan Campbell wrote the dialogue, and W. S. Van Dyke directed.

"The Girl Downstairs," the other film on the bill, is a sentimental little story about a susceptible architect (Franchot Tone) who becomes mildly enamoured of a wealthy girl (Rita Johnson) but after he makes the acquaintance of her kitchen maid (Franciska Gaal) he transfers his affections to her. Walter Connolly, Reginald Gardiner, and Reginald Owen appear during the course of the yarn. But it is mainly Mr. Tone's and Miss Gaal's picture.

E. F. M.

Two Cities Added To Elman Schedule

Two cities have been added to the schedule of recitals in this country and Canada, which Mischa Elman will give during the next three months for the benefit of German refugees of all faiths. Mr. Elman will appear in Denver, Colo., and in Salt Lake City, Utah, early in May. His concert in Salt Lake City will be the final one in a nation-wide concert tour during which he will be heard in 27 cities. He will play in Boston on Feb. 26.

Interest in Mr. Elman's tour, the first concert of which took place in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 21, is mounting daily. Requests from scores of cities, not on his original schedule, that Mr. Elman appear there, are coming into the Mischa Elman Non-Sectarian Refugee Concert Tour offices.

Before he completes his tour in May, Mr. Elman will have traveled more than 15,000 miles. He will spend more than 400 hours on trains alone.

'Five Kings' Coming

Plans have been made for "Five Kings" to open at the Colonial Theater in Boston on Monday evening, Feb. 20. The play will be Orson Welles' combination of Henry IV, Parts 1 and 2, Henry V, and Henry VI, parts 1, 2, and 3. The cast will include Mr. Welles as Falstaff, and Burgess Meredith as Prince Hal. The production will be a joint undertaking of the Mercury Theater and the Theater Guild, and presumably will be offered here as a part of the subscription series.

Under its present tentative schedule, Philip Barry's "Philadelphia Story" is expected to arrive in Boston for two or three weeks beginning March 13. That too would be a Theater Guild offering.

NBC; CBS

Marlene Dietrich

She will take part in the Screen Guild show Sunday night.

Top: Cary Grant and Donald Dickson

The former (left) is active in "The Circle" Sundays; and the latter (right) will have Nelson Eddy's radio spot Sunday evenings Starting Feb. 5.

Below: Mark Warnow

He takes over the baton for the "Hit Parade" Saturday night.

Hollywood Satire on Air; 'Louise' Revival Tomorrow

The Week-End Dialer

Dramatization of a frank but good-natured "inside" story of Hollywood; a revival of Charpentier's opera, "Louise," by the Metropolitan Opera Company; a première of a series in which a Government department appeals to the country to preserve its natural resources; pertinent discussions of civil liberties and labor relations; Marlene Dietrich, one of the original glamour girls of the movies, talking about cooking; Victor Herbert anniversary program, and a recital by Richard Tauber, tenor, constitute a few of the dial-worthy features to be heard over the weekend.

Worth attention tonight:

Drama

Orson Welles and cast, including George S. Kaufman, Ilka Chase and Tamara Geva, to do Hollywood-satirizing novel of Jane Allen, "I Lost My Girlish Laughter," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Serious Music

Mozart's Overture, "Marriage of Figaro;" Ravel's "Fairy Garden" from "Mother Goose" Suite; Bach-Castro's Two Choral Preludes; Dohneunyi's "Rurallia Hungarica," programmed by Karl Krueger conducting Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

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Saturday

Offerings for today:

Serious Music

Music for the harp, featuring Carlos Salzedo and his ensemble, in Young People's Concert of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Schelling, conductor; "Night Breeze" and "Pirouetting Music Box," by Mr. Salzedo; three movements of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, among other items, by orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 11 a. m.

Charpentier's "Louise," after nine years' absence from repertory, by Metropolitan Opera Company, with Grace Moore and René Maison in leads; Ettore Panizza, conductor, NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:55.

Gluck's Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 8; DeFalla's Ballet-Pantomime "El Amor Brujo," with Josephine Burzio, Mexican soprano, in voice part; Rossini's "William Tell" Overture, conducted by Arturo Toscanini with NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Talks

Debate, "Should Married Women With Husbands Employed Be Barred from Employment in Public Service?" in Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs program, WNAC, 11:30 a. m.

"University Life" discussion to take up topic, "What Are Colleges For?" Mutual-WAAB, 1.

"Solidarity in the Western Hemisphere," subject of Foreign Policy Association luncheon discussion, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:45.

"What Price America," a series depicting the history of the wasting of American natural resources, coupled with an appeal for conservation; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to open program, CBS-WABC (available to WEEI), 5.

Story of glass industry, in "Americans at Work," CBS-WEEI, 7.

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Sunday

Today's suggested list:

Variety

Marlene Dietrich, Mary Boland, Frank Morgan, and Cliff Nazarro, double talk player, in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30; Miss Dietrich to tell cooking secrets, also give a song from "The Blue Angel," and participate in several comedy sketches.

Molly Picon, Jewish theatrical star; Marjorie Hillis, author; Bill Harrigan, son of the minstrel Harrigan; Gertrude Niesen, soloist, to be guests in "This Is New York," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Noel Coward, to be inducted into "The Circle," Hollywood program which has Ronald Colman, Carole Lombard, Cary Grant, Groucho and Chico Marx in regular cast, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Talks and Features

University of Chicago Round Table to discuss "Price Pixing," NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:30.

Address by President Kalinin of U. S. S. R.; music by 100,000-voice Red Army Chorus; soloists; People's Chorus; Grand Symphony Orchestra, from Moscow, in series of salutes to New York World's Fair, CBS-WEEI, Mutual-WAAB, NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30.

Première of "International Institute Hour," program devoted to the stories of the contributions of nationalities settled in America, W1XAL (11.79mc), 2; first program on Finns.

"How Safe Are Our Civil Liberties?" discussion among Roger Baldwin of the Civil Liberties Union, Representative T. V. Smith, Isaac Don Levine, Samuel B. Pettingill, and Lyman Bryson, in "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Virtues and weaknesses of the National Labor Relations Act, discussed by J. Warren Madden, chairman of the NRLB, and Charles R. Hook, industrialist; also panel discussion by four other experts, Mutual-WAAB, 8.

Serious Music

Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture; Ravel's "Spanish Rhapsody"; Duet from Act II of "Tristan and Isolde," sung by Jan Peerce and Viola Philo, in Music Hall Symphony Orchestra period, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Victor Herbert program by Victor Light Opera Company, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor, in "Magic Key," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Selections from Handel's "Messiah" and Haydn's "Creation," among other music, by People's Choral Union of Boston, WEEI, 2:30.

Georges Enesco, Rumanian composer, and New York Philharmonic-Symphony, offering Beethoven's Overture to "Coriolanus" and the Symphony No. 7, CBS-WEEI, 3; also Enesco's Symphonie Concertante for Cello and Orchestra, Felix Salmond, soloist.

Stradivarius Quartet in chamber music of Bach and Haydn, in New Friends of Music concert, NBC-Blue, 6; tune WJZ direct.

Bach's Cantata No. 3 scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein's cantata group, Mutual-WAAB, 7.

Cleveland Orchestra in program of Wolf-Ferrari's Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne"; Largo from Dvořák's "New World" Symphony; Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite; Sibelius' "Finlandia"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8; also songs, "Ah Moon of My Delight," "Mattinata," "When I Have Sung My Song," by Felix Knight, tenor.

Richard Tauber, European tenor, to sing Lenski's Air from Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onegin," aria from Lehár's "Frasquita" and Waltz Song, and "You Are My Dream," CBS-WEEI, 9; Rubinstein's Kamennoi-Ostrow; Strauss's "Beautiful Blue Danube," by orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor.

Drama

Victor Hugo's "Hernani," in "Great Plays" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

First elimination program among first six entrants, in "Gateway to Hollywood" series, CBS-WEEI, 6:30; stars of picture "Gunga Din" to participate.

"War for Sale," a love story based on the life of Alfred Nobel, with Tyrone Power and Frances Dee, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

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Monday

Items of Interest today:

Serious Music

Mozart and Schubert chamber music, plus a dance by Gervais which Queen Elizabeth is said to have used for morning exercises, in Curtis hour, CBS-WEEI, 3.

First movement, Beethoven's Symphony No. 1; Ballet music from Borodin's "Prince Igor"; works by Lekeu, Schumann, and Liadoff, programmed by Guy Fraser Harrison for Rochester Civic Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Debut of Westminster Academy Symphony of Westminster Choir College, playing Bach's Suite No. 2, in B minor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30; Billing's "I Am the Rose of Sharon," Beissel's "God Is Great," two songs from "Baby State Collection," by Westminster Choir; finals from Vierne's first Symphony, by Ruth Schuermann, organist.

Schubert's Symphony No. 1, Eric Delamarter conducting WOR Symphony, Mutual-WAAB, 9:30.

Drama

American School of the Air, celebrating tenth year on air, offers "Go West, Young Man," in its "Frontiers of Democracy" series, CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Story of Mark Twain, American humorist, in "Cavalcade of America," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Bob Burns and Fay Bainter to play radio version of picture "Arkansas Traveler," in Radio Theater, CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Crime in Vermont," by Walter Prichard Eaton and Mack Parker, in "Listener's Theater," Mutual-WAAB, 9.

"Now Playing Tonorrow," original comedy-fantasy written by one of Director William N. Robson's radio writing class at Columbia University, in "Columbia Workshop," CBS-WEEI, 10:30. A. D. H.

Water Colors at Symphony

By Dorothy Adlow

In the first balcony foyer of Symphony Hall there will be on view this week and next a generous selection of pictures by a young Boston water colorist, C. Crawford Livingston.

Aquarelle has been emphatically in the foreground this season, and the gallery trotter may be growing a bit restive in encountering repetitions of washes ably and stenographically swept upon white backgrounds. We have a well-rooted tradition, some excellent prototypes, and our water colorists today are enjoying their fling of the paint pot. After seeing dozens and dozens of water colors in the galleries, we yearn for certain qualities which bear up under repetition. Such characteristics are discerned in many of the pictures by Mr. Livingston at Symphony Hall.

He divides his attention between portraiture, landscapes and genre themes. The portraits aim for individual traits in the models and they do not hold to a single pose, or color scheme, or formula, as is so common in water color likenesses. We are thinking of the direct characterizations of "Chick Marston" and "Sir Cedric Hardwicke." In some there could be further condensation of details, with stress of the more salient.

Mr. Livingston finds pictorial material wherever he turns and that is an excellent faculty. He can paint winding streams and the hills of New Hampshire, or lumbermen in Waterville, Maine; but he can also move along Back Bay streets of Boston and discover a most engaging composition which includes the New England Conservatory, or the railroad station. The design of the Bach organ in the Germanic Museum proved a tantalizing subject, while he sought the same vertical motives while watching the roof tops of Back Bay apartment houses.

The painting is not uniform. Sometimes it is executed in an impetuous manner, with a slightly scrambled result; but at other times with impact and clarity which delight the eye. Many of the landscapes find him at his best in technical skill and articulation of feeling. And yet there are other engaging features which attract us to themes such as the dramatic "Hurricane" and "Deserted Mill."

Stratford Festival Dates Announced

The annual Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-Upon-Avon will be held this year from April 3 to Sept. 16, or possibly Sept. 23, under the direction of B. Iden Payne. Performances will be given as usual by the Festival Company at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater. There will be eight performances a week, and the repertory will be selected from these plays: "King John," "King Richard III," "King Henry VI," "Coriolanus," "Love's Labor's Lost," "Twelfth Night," "Antony and Cleopatra," "As You Like It," "Measure for Measure," "Othello," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "The Taming of the Shrew." Seats may be reserved on application to the manager at the Memorial Theater box office.

Miss Christie's Program

Winifred Christie, pianist, who has been a guest with the Boston Symphony Orchestra five times, will give a recital on the Moor double keyboard piano Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Jordan Hall.

Her program will be as follows: Prelude in E major, Bach-Moor; Organ Fantasie and Fugue in G minor, Bach-Liszt; Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2, Beethoven; Two Intermezzi, Op. 117, Nos. 1 and 2, Brahms; Allegro Barbaro, Bartok; Meditation on a motive of Claude Debussy, Koldály; and Ballade in F minor, Chopin.

Music Notes

At next week's pair of Boston Symphony subscription concerts Dr. Koussevitzky will present the Eighth Symphony of Anton Bruckner and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," orchestrated by Ravel. Bruckner's symphony was last performed at these concerts in April, 1937, and Moussorgsky's score in 1934.

♪ ♪ ♪

More Youth Concerts

A second series of three Youth Symphony Concerts will be given in Symphony Hall, with Wheeler Beckett again conducting 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. As before, 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoons has been chosen for the hour. The dates being Feb. 15, March 29 and April 12. The concerts are not open to the general public. Adults (with the exception of sustaining members of the Association) may attend only if accompanying young people, and those young people are to be of junior high and high school age.

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Thelma Jerguson to Sing

A recital will be given in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, by Thelma Jerguson, soprano. She is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and has appeared as soloist with the Brooklyn Symphony Orchestra. Her program will include numbers by Purcell, Bach, Schubert, Schumann and Beethoven.

G. B. S. in Screen Language

Leslie Howard **Wendy Hiller**

As the Professor and the Flower Girl in the movie version of Shaw's "Pygmalion," now in New York and shortly to be seen in Boston.

Civic Symphony Carries On

It may seem slightly incredible but it is true that Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra will soon celebrate its fifteenth birthday. Organized as a sort of "opportunity" orchestra, in which orchestral players might find experience, it has continued through the years with commendable persistence. Inevitably, the personnel has changed from time to time. Young people have a way of moving on to new fields, yet those who replace the more experienced players are seemingly assimilated quickly and the organization as a whole does not suffer so much as might be supposed.

At its first concert of the fourteenth season last night in Jordan Hall, the orchestra, with Mr. Wagner conducting, offered the following program: Overture, "New Orleans," Wilson; Serenade No. 1 in D, Op. 11, Brahms; Three Bavarian Dances, Elgar. Camille Girouard, baritone, was the soloist, offering an Aria from Borodin's "Prince Igor" and another from "Cynara" by Delius.

Mr. Wagner selects at least one American work for performance on each program. This concert introduced an opus by Mortimer Wilson (1876-1932) in which the composer, according to a program note, intended the spirit of the South to permeate his work. Unfortunately, the same thing has been done by so many other composers that the edge was taken from this effort. The orchestra had not found itself sufficiently to give the various important portions definitive emphasis.

In some respects, the Brahms music was a happier choice, although here too, one felt that Mr. Wagner had overshot the mark in selecting the four movements from the original six. Of the four, the orchestra did its best in the lively little Scherzo, although at times the gaiety was a little heavy footed.

Mr. Girouard's work is not unknown to a Boston audience . . . or to radio fans for that matter. His customary poise was in evidence during the aria from "Prince Igor," but he seemed unable to bring the text alive. The same difficulty was encountered in the aria, for such it seemed, by Delius, a work which was announced as a first performance in Boston. It was frankly beyond the capabilities of this orchestra. Whatever subtlety it possessed was lost.

Mr. Wagner is ambitious for his players. He is eager to offer them material which they may find interesting. But it is scarcely fair to them or to the listener to attempt such a work as that by Delius.

The Bavarian Dances by Elgar (also claimed as a first performance in Boston) were the works in which the orchestra really reached its stride. The pieces are slender but they carry a tuneful appeal, although it must be confessed that the tunefulness becomes a little monotonous before the dances are finished.

In general, this orchestra now has excellent material with which to work. A rather small audience gave the program close attention and generous applause. G. M. S.

Holmes Tomorrow

Burton Holmes will give the third lecture of his new series of five travelogues at Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon. The subject of this travelogue in color and motion picture is "Glorious Norway—from Oslo to the Midnight Sun."

For his fourth feature on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 4, Mr. Holmes will describe "Beautiful Sweden—from Jemtland to the Castles of Scania."

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St., Cir. 6-9156. Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10. (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"Brilliantly written and acted"—*Walter. News*
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose ROBART, Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:30
Broadhurst Thea., 44 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6699
Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances

D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London | GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Sat. Mat. and Eve. "THE MIKADO." Mon., "THE GONDOLIERS." Tues. "MIKADO." Feb. 1, "IOLANTHE." Feb. 2, "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times, Oct. 31
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs., and Sat. $1.10-$2.20

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Henry KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
Cast and Chorus of 50
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St., Cl. 6-9290. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., SAT., & Feb. 13th, 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"★ ★ ★ ★" (Four Stars) *MANTLE, Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40. (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"NOT TO BE MISSED."—*Journal-Amer.*
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
Beatrice Lillie in
SET TO MUSIC A NEW REVUE by Noel Coward
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4626. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

BOSTON

NOW! 2 FOUR STAR ★★★★ PICTURES
ACCLAIMED by CRITICS and CROWDS!
The GREAT MAN VOTES — JOHN BARRYMORE, PETER HOLDEN
THE LADY VANISHES — with PAUL LUKAS, DAME MAY WHITTY
MARCH OF TIME "YEAR OF THE NATION—1939"
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Smashing Hits—2
Jeanette MacDonald—Nelson Eddy
'SWEETHEARTS' in Gorgeous TECHNICOLOR
Also: "The Girl Downstairs"

3rd WEEK GRAND ILLUSION "BEST FILM of 1938 FROM ANY COUNTRY"
Fine Arts — 30¢ till 1 P.M.

ALLSTON, MASS.

CAPITOL
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
"Just Around the Corner"
Dick Powell "HARD TO GET" Olivia De Havilland

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COOLIDGE CORNER
FREDRIC MARCH, VIRGINIA BRUCE in THERE GOES MY HEART
CO-FEATURE SHARP-SHOOTERS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Richard GREENE — Nancy KELLY
"SUBMARINE PATROL"
The Jones Family
"DOWN ON THE FARM"

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, HARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day 1,535,890
1939 volume to date 23,125,050
1938 volume to date 20,554,981

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 4 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP) — Hope was revived in the stock market today as leaders retrieved 1 to 4 points of their recently sharp losses.

The principal flaw in the upturn, from the standpoint of brokers, was that the pace slowed notably after a fairly fast opening. Gains were well maintained until near the final hour when a little profit taking shaded best marks. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

Wall Street was still a bit pessimistic over European affairs, and none too confident regarding domestic business trends, but buying support was said to have been attracted by the fact the list this week had taken its most severe beating since last September and, according to some theorists, was due for at least a technical comeback.

Prominent on the rising tide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Glenn Martin, Anaconda, Kennecott, Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Montgomery Ward and U. S. Rubber.

Given a boost in the curb were Lockheed, Horn & Hardart, American Gas and Lake Shore Mines.

Bonds Recover

Moderate recovery ruled in the bond market today with some of the recently backward rails and utilities up as much as 2 points in late trading. Some foreign liens were under pressure.

U. S. Governments shared in the improvement to a degree, but the group had some soft spots and trading was dull. At the start of the final hour gains ranged up to 6-32 of a point and losses, in the minority, up to 13-32.

Domestic loans in demand included Alleghany 5s of 1949, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

The foreign list was exceptionally spotty. German 5½s gained 1½ points, but declines of 1 to 4 ruled in Prague 7½s, Milan 6½s, Belgium 6s, and French stamped 7½s. Italian 7s yielded 6.

600 Attend Boston Bankers' Banquet

Some 600 bankers and guests attended the annual banquet of the Boston Chapter, Inc., American Institute of Banking, last night at the Hotel Statler. Members of chapters in all the New England states, Philadelphia, New York City and Salt Lake City were in attendance.

Departing from the custom of having a principal guest speaker, the chapter introduced an innovation in the form of entertainment by Dr. Harlan Tarbell of New York, known as the "mystery scientist."

Ansel E. Bucklin, president of the chapter and toastmaster, reviewed the accomplishments of the past year. Albert F. Newman, member of the national executive council of the American Institute of Banking, spoke on the plans and work of the council.

Seated at the headtable were the following:

William P. Husband, Jr., state commissioner of banks; the Rev. Ernest G. Lynch of Marblehead; Dean Everett W. Lord of Boston University; Raymond B. Cox, president of the Webster & Atlas National Bank; Prof. William J. Sutcliffe, educational director of the chapter; Roger Pierce, president of the New England Trust Company, and Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company.

Others were Harrie I. Brett, vice-president of the National Rockland Bank; Frederick A. Carroll, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank; Rollin B. Fisher, vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Company; Allan H. Sturges, trustee of the Pilgrim Trust Company; Rogers D. Clement, president of the Bank Officers Association, and Thomas W. Symons, executive vice-president of the Merchants National Bank.

John S. Gwinn, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Bankers Association; Warren M. Hunt, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League; Dana S. Sylvester, executive secretary of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts; Charles C. Kimball, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank and Carl M. Spencer, president of the Home Savings Bank.

George H. Montgomery, resident manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia; Russell G. Fersenden, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank; Wallace E. Crowley, president of the Boston Penny Savings Bank; Roger B. Conant, vice-president of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company; Andrew J. Porter, president of the Columbia Trust Company; Rutherford E. Smith, president of the Dorchester Savings Bank; Walter H. Neaves, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank; William Willett, cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Wilbur F. Lawson, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Jan. 27

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.67¾	$4.67⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.67¾	4.67⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0264⅛	.0264⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2257	†
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0527¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4002	.3995	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5375	.5400	†
Sweden—kropa	.2408	.2407	.4537
Norway—krone	.2350	.2349	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2038	.2068	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.02220
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Cz'ch via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0209	.0209	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0359	.0359	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4760
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3859	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2727	.2727	.8440
India—rupee	.3498	.3495	.6180
Java—florin	.5397	.5400	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.2923	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1631	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5429	.5429	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9931	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2025x	.2025x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. xNominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 oas of Nov. 12, 1938.

Sugar Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N. Y. Mar					
No. 2	1.83	1.83	1.81	1.81	—.02
Wor. Mar.					
No. 4	1.12½	1.14	1.12½	1.14	+.01
Sept.					
No. 4	1.15	1.15½	1.15	1.15½	—.00½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	55	55	55	— ½
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)‖	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	40	40	40	Jan 24
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	31	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (¾g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 26
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	25	24¾	24¾	+ ½
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	56¼	54½	56¼	+1⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	13	9½	9½	9½	
1⅝	¾	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	7	11	10½	11	+ ¾
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	9½	9	9	Jan 26
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	+ ¾
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	21	21	20½	21	+1
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	173½	173½	173½	+2½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 26
14⅝	8¼	Allied Mills (¾e)	9	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	32	9	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅜
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
58¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	17	41⅞	40¼	41⅞	+2⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (3)	4	62¾	61	62¾	+ ¼
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	21	21	21	
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.10g)	5	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	10	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
82	53¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	2	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¾
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	92	91	92	
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 24
34⅞	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	5	25	24¾	25	+ ½
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1¼
23¾	9¼	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	18	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅜
117	89½	Am Ch & C pf (5)§	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	
7⅞	4½	Am Colortype	11	6¾	6½	6½	Jan 26
15	9	Am Coml Alcohol	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	3	8½	8½	8½	
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
7¼	4	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	13	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	12¼	12	12¼	
25½	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	5	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 26
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 26
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	16	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	3	31¾	31	31¾	Jan 26
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¾
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅛	13⅛	Am Ice pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
30⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	20	22½	21½	22½	+1
70¾	53	Am Locomot pf	1	66	66	66	+1
17⅜	10	Am M & Pdy (.20g)	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	3	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	28	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	4	40	39⅜	40	+1¾
41½	16⅛	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	16	35	34	34⅞	+1⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	59	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅞
24½	13	Am Roll Mill	36	17	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	66	64	64	Jan 26
20⅞	12	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (¾g)	27	43	42⅛	43	+1
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	133	133	133	— ½
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61	61	61	Jan 25
40¾	16⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	26	31	29⅝	31	+1¾
11¾	6⅜	Am Stores	4	10⅛	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 11
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	1	20¼	20.	20¼	+ ¼
31	17⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85¼	84¼	84¼	Jan 26
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 23
150¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	151½	150¾	151½	+1⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	81¾	81	81¾	+1⅝
91⅜	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	7	84½	84	84½	+1⅜
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	150	150	—1¾
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	6½	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	59	12½	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	84½	84	84	Jan 20
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	37½	37	37	Jan 26
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	28	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jan 21
42½	21	Anaconda (½e)	130	27⅝	26¾	27¼	+1¼
64¾	29	Ancon W & C	2	45¼	45	45	Jan 26
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	6	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan 26
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 25
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Jan 25
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	33	5⅛	5	5	
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	44	44	44	
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	10	47	45¾	47	+1
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼g)	1	10	10	10	Jan 26
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	Jan 26
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	45	34	32½	34	+1¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	7	61¼	60	61¼	+2
30	14	Atl Coast Line	5	21¼	21	21	+1
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	15	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	107	108⅜	Jan 24
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	1	58	58	58	Jan 26
8	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5¼	5	5	Jan 26
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jan 26
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	53	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
		B					
17¼	5	Bald Locb ct	40	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	29	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
23¾	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	10	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	2	10⅞	10¼	10¼	Jan 26
21⅜	10⅝	Barnsdall Oil (1)	18	16	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	18	18	18	
19½	11⅞	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	17½	17½	17½	
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	121	121	121	Jan 24
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (.70)	*3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	75	24⅞	23½	24¼	+1⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
56	26⅝	Best & Co (.65g)	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	—1¼
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	174	63½	61	63⅜	+3⅜
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	Jan 26
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	108	108	108	+1¾
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	5	22½	22	22	Jan 26
38½	22	Black & Decker(1½e)	3	18	17½	17½	Jan 26
19¾	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	14	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	40	27½	26½	27¼	—⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	5	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	6	13	13	13	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	12	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	15	25¾	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	24	24	24	Jan 23
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	32	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	42	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
49¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	37	37	37	Jan 24
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	43	43	43	
2¾	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 26
14⅝	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	13	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
46¼	16⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	6	39	38	39	+1½
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	12	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 24
14½	5⅜	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	32	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
29	13¼	Bullard Co	5	24	23½	23½	+ ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	9	26¾	26	26¾	+1½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	9	16½	16	16½	+ ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
24	16⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 26
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (¼g)	4	15½	15	15	
		C					
24½	25⅛	Calif Packing	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
28⅜	13¼	Callahan Z-Lead	32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¾e)	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	4	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	9	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	34	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
42	21	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
22½	12¾	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 24
4½	2½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	84½	82	82	Jan 26
58	29⅜	Caterpil Tractor (2)	10	43⅞	42½	43⅞	+ ⅜
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 21
26⅜	9	Celanese Corp	15	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ¾
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19⅛	12⅝	Celotex Corp	24	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+1⅛
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
14	6⅛	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	— ¼
8¼		Cent Violeta Sugar	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅝	4⅜	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 26
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	41	40¼	41	+1½
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	23	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
33⅛	18	Champ Pap & F	2	24	23½	24	
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	33	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+1⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
48⅜	20	Ches Corp (½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
1¾	⅛	Chi & N W	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2	Chi & N W pf	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	4	½	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 25
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Jan 24
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	13	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1
39¾		Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	35¼	34½	34½	Jan 26
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)			45½	45½	Jan 26
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	½	½	½	
½	⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1	1	1	Jan 26
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅝	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	11½	11	11½	Jan 13
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Childs Co	11	10	9½	9½	— ½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88⅛	38⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	159‖	69⅝	67⅛	69¼	+3⅛
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	11	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 26
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (1¼e)	5	18⅞	18½	18⅝	Jan 26
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.30a)	15	53	51	51½	+1½
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	10	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	128½	128½	128½	+2½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jan 26
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½)	16	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	3	27	26	26½	+1½
23¾	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	5	16	16	16	Jan 26
9⅞	5⅛	Col Gas & El	208	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	78	78	78	—1
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
35⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
98⅛	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	85	83½	83½	Jan 26
89⅛	23	Coml Credit (4)	16	48	46⅞	48	+1½
108⅜	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅝
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	6	51	49½	51	+1¼
112½	90	Coml Inv ev pf (4¼)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
13¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	192	13⅝	10⅞	12¼	+1⅝
2¼	1	Com'with & South	134	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
55⅝	28	Com & So pf (5⅝k)	13	50½	48½	50	+1½
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	26	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅜
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	7¾	7½	7¾	Jan 26
29¾	15	Congol-Katrn (¾e)	4	25	24¾	25	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar (1)	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅜	10¼	Consol Aircraft (1e)	22	20¼	20¼	21	+1
10⅜	4⅛	Consol Cigar (¾g)

Commerce and Finance

States Urged to Fight President's ReciprocalTaxation Plan

Business and Industry

Sales Tax Income Per Year Is Seen Near $500,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Sales taxes affect about one half of the American people, with nearly a million retailers collecting $500,000,000 in sales taxes annually from their 67,000,000 customers, according to Paul C. Kelly, Vice-President of the American Retail Federation, Washington.

No other tax, with possible exception of the gasoline levy, has spread so swiftly over the country, said Mr. Keily in a recent address before the joint convention of the Texas-Oklahoma Shoe Retailers and Southwestern Shoe Travelers' Associations here. "Sales taxes are second only to gasoline taxes as sources of states' tax revenues," he added.

33 Sales Tax Laws

Since West Virginia, 18 years ago, adopted the first modern sales tax law, 30 states (West Virginia included) have enacted 33 sales tax laws. Seven of those states, Mr. Kelly pointed out, have repealed their laws or allowed them to expire after various periods of trial. The seven are Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

At the time Mr. Kelly spoke 23 states had sales tax laws, only eight of them east of the Mississippi River, as follows: West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. The other 15, west of the Mississippi, he listed as Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Washington. The speaker added: "There are 44 state legislatures in session today. Twenty-three of these 44 states do not have sales taxes, but many of the legislatures will undoubtedly try to enact them."

Some cities have sales taxes, including New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, all of which adopted them as emergency levies to raise revenue for relief purposes. One reason why the municipal sales tax is not sweeping the country, Mr. Kelly emphasized is that most states reserve the right to levy a sales tax to the exclusion of cities.

Today 2 per cent is the most common sales tax rate. That is the prevailing rate in 15 state sales taxes. Six states impose a 3 per cent rate. All the other rates are 1 per cent or less. Mr. Kelly observed that there is a tendency to retain or increase the originally adopted sales tax rates, only Louisiana having decreased the rate—from 2 to 1 per cent.

Supposed Advantages

After describing the four types of sales tax—retail sales, general sales, gross receipts and gross income levies—Mr. Kelly outlined advantages claimed for and disadvantages charged against sales taxes, in relation to the retailer, the consumer and the government.

He listed the following advantages claimed for the consumer:

1. The tax is supposed to be painless when necessities are exempted.
2. Reaches a class which otherwise would not pay any direct tax.
3. By taxing everybody, universal interest is aroused in the economical administration of governmental affairs.

Disadvantages claimed:

1. "Upside-down" income tax." Especially when necessities are taxed, the poor man is hit relatively harder than the wealthy one.
2. Disregards ability to pay.
3. The universal interest in curbing waste is lost because the purchaser soon considers the tax in the cost of goods.

Montreal Harbor Trade Up in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A year of steady progress in the harbor of Montreal terminated with the close of navigation in November, 1938. Both in numbers and tonnage, arrivals in 1938 show an increase over 1937 in all classes of vessels, ocean, coasting, and inland. The increase was 14 per cent. The net tonnage of all vessels visiting the port in 1938 exceeded that of 1937 by about 4½ per cent.

The total cargo tonnage, inward and outward, handled during 1938 was approximately 16,500,000 as compared with 16,369,634 tons in 1937. The increase is about 100,000 tons.

Grain still holds first place in outward cargo movement, being approximately 100,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 7,400,000 bushels over 1937. About 90,300,000 bushels were exported in 13 European countries. Over 60 per cent of the total grain exports went to the United Kingdom.

The total number of passengers landed and embarked at Montreal in 1938 was 162,400 or 2,600 less than in 1937. This traffic suffered a setback after the peak month of August, the result of the political crisis in Europe.

Lengthy California Oil Suit Is Finally Settled

LOS ANGELES (AP)—One of California's longest civil cases, involving proceeds from oil production in the Kettleman North Dome Association in central California, has ended after 26 months of arguments, transcripts covering 25,000 pages, and the full, exclusive time of Superior Judge Minor Moore, who occupied a special courtroom.

He ruled in favor of the association, a group of companies and individual leaseholders formed to provide an equitable distribution of proceeds in the Kettleman Hills area, and against the Shell, Union, and Belmont oil companies and the Petroleum Securities Company, which protested their exclusion from the association.

The association excluded them on the contention the lands never could be productive. The plaintiffs argued test wells should have been sunk to actually determine if the land was productive. Several millions of dollars would have been involved in an accounting of profits if the case had gone against the association.

Takes New Position

Root

F. W. Copeland

Elected President of the Sullivan Machinery Company. Mr. Copeland joined the Company in 1913 and progressed from an apprentice to Vice-President and Controller. He left the Company in 1934 to Become President of H. Channon Company of Chicago. He returns February 1 to the Sullivan Company as President. His father, F. K. Copeland served as President of the firm from 1892 to 1928.

Business Starts 1939 With Little Vigor, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The index of business has started the new year with little indication of much vigor, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Basic conditions prevailing at the present time indicate an annual normal demand for steel in 1939 equal to 40 per cent of the industry's capacity as against last year's normal demand of 39.2 per cent.

The actual rate of output has risen from 51.7 per cent of capacity last week to 52.7 per cent this week. The fact that production has started off the year at an abnormally high rate suggests that continued expansion will meet with considerable resistance.

The index of business income, for the week ended January 7, declined to 76.6 from 77.3 in the preceding week. The index of business expenses remained unchanged for the eighth consecutive week at 79.5. Consequently, expenses exceeded income by 2.9 points as compared with an excess of 2.2 points in the previous week. The new year has thus started off with business operating at a loss and with no indication of an early return to profitable operations.

In the week ended January 7, the price index of farm products, which reflects the national income, fell back from the level of the previous week, thus indicating continued resistance to the development of inflation. Meanwhile, manufactured goods prices experience a slight upturn. As a result, the purchasing power index dropped back to 75.6 from 76.5 in the preceding week.

Shipping Decline Troubles Antwerp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP, Belgium—While Rotterdam and Germany's North Sea ports were busier in 1938 than in 1937, Antwerp recorded a decrease of 624 ships totaling about 1,000,000 tons. Even so, 11,762 ocean-going vessels of 24,144,705 tonnage used the port.

The contrast in the reports from Antwerp and the other ports is attributed mainly to recession in Belgian industry.

Furthermore wages and short hours in Antwerp harbor are said to have an unfavorable influence. A dockworker's wages for one day of seven hours are on the average frs. 82 ($2.70). In the port of Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, a dockworker would have to work 8½ hours to get the same wages.

Rotterdam and the German ports have also experienced an abnormal extension of their shipping as a result of Germany's re-armament program.

Rutland Railroad Value Is Placed at $3,000,000

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The present value of the Rutland Railroad is $3,000,000, William B. Poland, railway expert appointed last summer to study the Vermont railroad situation, disclosed in a report printed in the Legislative Journal.

The original cost of the line, excepting land and rights, was $27,918,322, Mr. Poland reported, while the cost less depreciation, except land and rights, was listed at $18,669,809.

Mr. Poland said the road was controlled by the New York Central and New Haven roads through ownership of 51 per cent of the preferred stock.

Dividends paid during the past 33 years totaled $1,841,274 out of a total due of $6,292,559.

The railroad authority said the road's general condition was good and that its maintenance expense per mile, $1,186.66, was low compared with other roads.

Milk haulage furnished 12 per cent of the road's revenue and passenger income, 11.2 per cent.

"In my judgment," Mr. Poland said, "not one Rutland division could be dispensed with without dealing an almost fatal blow to the earnings of the whole system."

The net income for the past two months showed an improvement over the previous year, "which may be a hopeful indication," the report said, adding there was a deficit of $546,746 for 1938, not including bond interest or wages withheld from employees.

Business Policing Inadequate, Avers Arnold in Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The two sides of the question, "Do Monopolies Retard or Advance Business Recovery?" was debated at the Town Hall here by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States and Andrew Wells Robertson, chairman of the board of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, last night. The discussion, made pertinent by the monopoly investigation under way in Washington, was radiocast over the National Broadcasting Companys' nation-wide hook-up.

Mr. Arnold held that monopolies unregulated, were harmful and urged adequate restrictions on gigantic companies or combinations, while Mr. Robertson viewed monopolies in general as beneficial to the country and as having their place alongside small organizations.

Says Policing Inadequate

"The trouble is inadequate policing," Mr. Arnold told a Town Hall audience of about 1,400 persons and millions of radio listeners. "The referee has been too long absent in most sections of American industry. We should not blame those who are playing in this game for using the protective tactics which bring them success. We should blame ourselves for not maintaining an organization adequate to penalize such tactics.

"This does not mean trust-busting for the pure joy of busting combinations. The rule against unreasonable combinations does not compel us to destroy the efficiency of mass production. Nor does it require us to penalize that kind of concerted action which tends to produce orderly marketing conditions. Further, the problem of unscrambling the eggs where competition has been eliminated due to lack of enforcement must be treated in each industry according to its peculiar facts."

Effectual solution of the problem requires a "case-by-case adjustment between the techniques of mass production on the one hand and free competition on the other" he held.

Prosecution of monopolistic practices, since "anti-trust enforcement involves the prosecution of respectable people," should not be carried on as it is against criminals, Mr. Arnold contended.

"We need a change of attitude which recognizes that the problem of anti-trust enforcement is more like traffic regulation than the enforcement of ordinary criminal laws," he added. "The problem of enforcement is never settled by definitions. It requires public acceptance of an active organization constantly on the job."

Says Bigness Means Economy

Mr. Robertson, in presenting his side of the question, asserted that "most companies grew big by serving the public better than their competitors."

"Bigness means economy and lower prices," he continued. "Bigness made possible the railroads, the telephone and telegraph, the gas company, the electric light company, the production of steel, the automobile and many other essentials of our present-day civilization. We need bigness. A return to littleness would be a step backward.

"We live in a complex age, and we need all our organs, be they big, little or medium. Let us not confuse size with conduct."

Mr. Robertson admitted, however, that "unrestricted monopoly" by which an individual or a group of individuals cornered a necessary commodity or service, unlawfully, "is wrong."

"But it won't help the present situation to make the anti-monopoly drive a witch hunt," he continued. "Monopoly is fast becoming a political catchword that covers all our ills, when actually we should look elsewhere for the cure."

Declaring that "absolute monopoly" is a theoretical evil at one end of the business world, and free and unrestricted competition an "equally theoretical evil at the other end," Mr. Robertson held that any law passed "must define a reasonable ideal of business which partakes of both monopoly without its horns and competition without the cut-throat."

Bank Clearings Up 3.2 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the United States during the week ended Jan. 25 rose above the comparable week a year ago for the fourth consecutive time, Dun & Bradstreet reported, although falling a little under the preceding week.

The latest total in 22 leading cities of $5,094,011,000 was 3.2 per cent above $4,935,448,000 last year, but was $481,411,000 less than in the previous week.

Turnover at New York of $3,145,801,000 represented a gain of 3.9 per cent over $3,029,067,000 in the like 1938 week while volume at outside centers of $1,948,210,000 was 2.2 per cent above $1,906,381,000 in 1938.

Outstanding percentage advances from a year ago included Pittsburgh 24.3, Portland, Ore. 12.7, Cincinnati 9.5, Seattle 9.4 and Cleveland 9.3. Richmond dropped 22 per cent, however, and Dallas 14.3.

Chicago clearings totaled $271,200,000, or 1.6 per cent above the $267,000,000 in 1938.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Jan. 25 (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 463,845; decrease 4,108; bullion 127,086, increase 52; reserves 63,241, increase 4,161; public deposits 12,918, increase 668; private deposits 154,901, decrease 1,726; Government securities 82,006, decrease 3,745; other securities 40,645, decrease 1,450; ratio of reserve to liabilities 37.6 per cent compared with 34.9 last week.

Wall Street Deeply Confused About Weakness of Securities

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is probably more disturbed about this week's break in the stock market than it has been about any break since the present bull market began last Spring. The last previous break, in September, was easily explained by the tense pre-Munich European situation; and the major question then was simply "Will there be war?" The current break has no such easy explanation, and the question is, "Is the bull market ended and are we going into a cyclical decline of stock prices and business activity?"

As related here yesterday, the principal explanations of the recent break are three: (1) the European situation; (2) domestic business; and (3) technical action of the market.

As to the first, few here pretend to any judgment. Most traders consider it something like going out in a thunder-shower; the lightning may strike you or it may not, but there is no use trying to outguess it. Some say war never breaks out in dead-winter; others that Germany must soon fight or bust; others that Munich said "Be good in the west and we dictators will play in the East"; still others that the fall of the Loyalists in Spain will cause no disastrous shuffle of armies. Nobody knows or pretends to know. They agree that Europeans are dreadfully worried but fail to see why that should mean precipitate selling of American securities.

Market Action Discouraging

As to the domestic business picture, there has definitely been a recession since November. But the only inventory accumulation being bruited about in the street is in automobiles; some say a more than seasonal increase in new car inventories will have to be worked off in operations which will take them down from the plateau maintained since early December, and so further add to the decline in the business averages.

The discouraging business picture, however, is probably not the major factor in current bearishness. The major factor is the action of the market itself. Chief among the bearish arguments is the fact that the market has now definitely broken the lower range of the uptrend lines of the bull market since April. That is a plain ruler-and-pencil calculation. It will precipitate, and may be precipitating, much chart-reader selling.

Action of the market can itself as was seen vividly last June, bring on the very conditions it anticipates. When the market broke out violently on the upside in June there was scarcely a single item in the business picture to give it justification. Similarly in August, 1937, when the last bear market started, a fine-tooth comb ran through the business statistics hardly brought forth a single statistic to explain the decline. Almost all that could be safely said was that the business community was in the complacent mood that goes before a fall, just as last June it was in the despairing mood that precedes new hope.

True, in the last two months quite a bearish contingent has developed in Wall Street, not at all reflected in the short interest or brokers' loan figures; but this contingent scarcely had the temerity to feel that the entire bull market was over; it really felt bearish only as to the "intermediate trend."

The Erring Forecasters

The business community was chiefly under the complacent opinion that recovery had come again to stay for a long time. Even brokers averaged to guess it would last six to eight months more. Whereas the articulate forecasters in the summer of 1937 were bullish (just before the decline) and last June were bearish (just before the bull market became a sure thing), so at the turn of this year they were almost unmitigatedly bullish. Most forecasters look at the tape for the last few months, assume it will keep on in the same direction for a long time, dress this opinion up in a few statistics and go to press.

There are three major bullish arguments, which anybody in Wall Street can reel off automatically. They are (1) momentum; (2) pump-priming, and (3) the November elections.

The momentum theory is usually couched in spiral terms—the "vicious spiral" or the "beneficial spiral." It runs: the business cycle accumulates momentum in either direction and has to run its course. Spirally, confidence breeds on itself, and so does despair. This argument can be orchestrated to statistics or stated bald.

It seems to mean that higher stock prices mean more business which means again higher stock prices; or that higher stock prices mean more automobile orders which mean more production which means more steel orders which means higher steel operations which means fatter wage envelopes which means more automobile orders which means higher stock prices and so on; or all this in reverse.

The rebuttal is that this is bound to end somewhere, or at least always does, and that it may as likely end now as some other time. Generally the reversal takes place six months to a year ahead of when most people expect it.

Market More Volatile

Another exception taken to the momentum theory is that business sentiment today is much more volatile than it used to be. That is, it reverses itself more frequently. It changed only rarely and mildly in the twenties; in 1921, 1934, and 1927, the last two being only mild recessions. In this decade it reversed itself in 1932-1933; again in 1937 and once more in 1938. And nowadays when it reverses itself, it reverses itself, no mistake.

Our 1937-1938 decline was four times faster than the 1929-1932 decline; and the 1938 rally was also the fastest on record. The 1938 British business decline was twice as fast as the previous decline over there. Probably this results from the fact that businessmen keep themselves so much better informed today about what other businessmen are doing.

The pump-priming bullish argument is simple. It asserts an inevitable close correlation between month-to-month fiscal deficits and prosperity, and argues that heavy deficits are coming and so must be further business prosperity. For proof it says the Administration lifts WPA outlays round election Novembers (every even year) and this lifts business and raises stock prices.

Weakness in this argument theory is long-run rather than short-run. Other countries have recovered without pump-priming; we did in the 1920's. Furthermore, pump-priming may not be so vigorous; Congress is getting a little niggardly at long last. Besides, pump-priming is a paltry substitute for the private credit expansion of the past; the pump-priming of corporate and tax-exempt borrowing used by many times larger than current federal deficits; as Confucius said, "you never can tell, the depth of the well, by the length of the handle of the pump."

Outlook Muddled

Last and most hackneyed bullish argument is the conservative turn of the November elections—a "swing to the right." Demurrer is that the political outlook is thereby only muddled, not reversed. The President can't go ahead with reform, Congress can't proceed to scrap previous "reforms"; nobody can do much of anything. Major conservative hopes were for repeal of the undivided profits tax and capital gains tax and modification of the Wagner Act; no moves of importance in these directions are being noised from Washington. True, the President pulled his punches in his Message on the State of the Union; out a series of lame-duck appointments such as Eichler, Pope, Murphy and Aimlie have indicated that the quarterback is merely changing from line-drives to forward passes and end-runs.

Getting back to the market, even those who think the major trend has been reversed hardly dare predict further declines from here (the market dropped 4.29 points on the Dow-Jones' industrials on Thursday to 136.43). They say round 135 is a natural stopping place; "then the market should rally to round 150" on the theory that it is now in a downward zig-zag and that an upward zig is now in order before the next downward zag. So, they say, if it doesn't turn soon, "hold your hat."

In all the welter of arguments the good old managed credit theory seems to have been forgotten. Nobody is talking about a rise in the price of gold, or a reduction in reserve requirements to make the excess reserves look larger. They seem on the way to a new high of $4,000,000,000, but nobody appears to pay any attention except institutions in the market for high-grade bonds.

Pan American to Finance Purchase Of Planes on Pay-as-You-Fly Basis

NEW YORK (AP)—With the cost of super airliners climbing these days into "big business" figures, Pan American Airways announced the creation of an equipment trust—the first in the history of aviation—to finance the purchase of new airplanes on a "pay-as-you-fly" basis.

Juan T. Trippe, President of the big international airline, said arrangements have been made for sale of $2,500,000 worth of trust certificates, paying 4 per cent interest and maturing serially, on a semiannual basis from Jan. 1, 1940, to Jan. 1, 1944.

Pan American's board of directors also authorized the issuance of $1,000,000 more of the certificates at a later date.

No Public Offering

Mr. Trippe said there would be no public offering of the notes, banks having arranged to take the entire amount.

In its essential form, this method of financing the purchase of new equipment long has been used by railroads, but it is new in aviation.

Air transport observers saw in the step a plan which is certain to contain possibilities, at least, for all commercial airlines.

Hitherto, Pan American, as well as the other companies, has bought its airplanes and flying boats for cash, directly out of its capital funds.

This method worked comfortably with planes costing around $100,000, but new technical and engineering advances have presented the companies with the problem of planes costing from $250,000 to $750,000, with even bigger and costlier craft admittedly in the offing.

Assembling a fleet of such ships requires higher financing than day-book methods.

To Set Up Supply Corp.

Pan American officials explained that the company's method will be to establish Pan American Aviation Supply Corp., as the vendor in the transaction. Supply Corp., buys the new airplanes from the manufacturer and, in turn, transfers them to the trustees, a post to which the New York Trust Co., has been named.

Pan American Airways will pay 30 per cent of the purchase price of each ship and the remaining 70 per cent will be paid through the sale of the trust certificates.

In that way, the Supply Corp., receives the full purchase price and turns it over to the manufacturer. Then the airline leases the newly purchased equipment from the New York Trust Co., paying a rent which includes the 30 per cent of the purchase price paid at the outset and additional semi-annual installments sufficient to enable the trust company to retire the certificates progressively semi-annually and pay the 4 per cent interest.

N. Y. Controller Calls Roosevelt Plan 'Dangerous'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27—Aligning himself behind the 40 state attorneys general who declared in Washington yesterday that they would oppose President Roosevelt's move to pass legislation permitting reciprocal taxation of securities by state and Federal governments, Morris S. Tremaine, State Controller, today has sent letters to 1,600 city, county, town, and village treasurers asking them to fight the bill.

"I do not consider myself competent nor do I propose to discuss its constitutional or political aspects," Mr. Tremaine, long a friend of the President, wrote, "but as chief fiscal officer of the State of New York, I do consider it my duty to forewarn you of the serious financial burden such a statute would inflict upon your municipality."

Existing tax exemption makes a price difference of about three quarters of 1 per cent on bond interest per annum, the controller explained, urging, if the local treasurers agreed with his view, that they write to their Senators and Representatives in Washington requesting that they oppose the President's proposal.

"Therefore," he continued, "on the basis of a 3 per cent coupon, this obviously means a 25 per cent increase in interest charge—with nothing in the way of jobs or services to show for it.

"Bonds totaling approximately $500,000,000—still unissued—have been authorized by the vote of the people of this State. Assuming an average life of 20 years for these bonds, an additional three quarters of 1 per cent in interest charges could obviously add as much as $75,000,000 to the ultimate cost of completing this financing.

"But that is not the only serious aspect. Under the proposed statute, the states—theoretically—would be given reciprocal powers to tax federal securities. While such a reciprocity, even as concerns the states, is largely one-sided, the very theory of reciprocity would extend to municipalities. To them the increased interest costs would mean a dead loss. Are they prepared to assume this burden?"

Recalling that the revenue of the Federal Government would ultimately be increased by such reciprocal taxation to approximately $300,000,000 annually, Mr. Tremaine declared that "nobody ever collects money without somebody else paying its equivalent."

"Who pays it in this instance?" he asked. "The ordinary local taxpayer upon whose property the tax differential would have to be assessed by the issuing municipality.

"Some authorities argue that taxing public bonds would force capital to venture more into private enterprise. But it is difficult to conceive how a mere addition of a tax handicap to the one type of security would in itself reduce the risks inherent in the other. Certainly such a tax could not alter the relative merits of existing credits."

Dutch Schultz Found Closely Connected With Coster-Musica

NEW YORK (AP) — Information that F. Donald Coster-Musica and Dutch Schultz, master racketeer, were fast friends in the days when Coster-Musica controlled large supplies of alcohol and Mr. Schultz was a big-time bootlegger just came to light.

From unidentified sources, Federal authorities engaged in untangling Coster-Musica's amazing manipulations as head of the big McKesson & Robbins Drug Company learned he and Mr. Schultz were friends—and associates—for almost eight years before Mr. Schultz was killed by rival gangsters in a Newark, N. J., tavern in October, 1935.

Reports of Coster-Musica's engaging in illicit alcohol when he headed the hair tonic firm of Girard & Company prior to his purchase of McKesson and Robbins have slipped in and out of the investigation but no definite evidence has been made public.

The new information, therefore, added new impetus to the general inquiry, in which authorities have learned McKesson & Robbins was milked of some $11,000,000—defalcations which were covered up by the write-in of more than $20,000,000 in fictitious assets.

AAA Expenditures in Half Year Total $247,761,653

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported its expenditures, including benefit payments to growers co-operating with crop control programs, totaled $247,761,653 during the first half of the current fiscal year.

Included in the disbursements were $114,151,196 in price-adjustment payments to cotton growers and $23,996,798 in benefit payments to cane and beet sugar producers.

Administrative expenditures, exclusive of county AAA committees, totaled $10,163,580 of which $6,889,428 went for salaries.

U. S. Sells 78,400,000 Bu. Abroad at 25c Bu. Loss

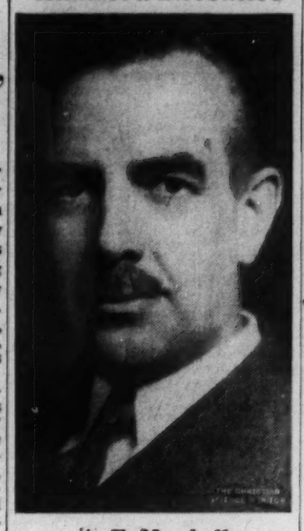
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The agriculture department announced today sales of wheat and flour for export totalled approximately 78,400,000 bushels from July 1 to January 15.

The department explained this amount had not yet been exported and estimated the total exports for the period at approximately 53,000,000 bushels.

Officials said the federal export program assisted in disposal of 53,273,000 bushels of the total sold.

The department said the subsidy averaged about 25 cents a bushel up to January 15.

Rumford Executive



A. E. Marshall

Elected President of Rumford Chemical Works. Connected with the Rumford Company since 1927, he became a Director in 1936 and in 1938 a member of the Executive Committee of the Board. Mr. Marshall, an acknowledged authority on the manufacture of phosphates, has served as President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and Chairman of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Total Farm Income For Canada in 1939 Forecast Above '38

SASKATOON (CP) — Greater production on farms in western Canada, linked with prospects for uptrends in business both at home and abroad, have led the farm management department of the University of Saskatchewan to forecast that the total farm income during 1939 will be higher than in 1938.

Following an address at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Association, Prof. E. C. Hope released the farm management's "Farm Outlook for Saskatchewan, 1939."

Discussing the outlook, Professor Hope drew attention to an important trend from the standpoint of consumption of agricultural products.

"If history repeats itself, we will begin now to experience an increase in building and construction in Canada and the United States," he said. "The peak of this cycle of building and construction will be reached in the middle 1940's and the peak of employment also will be reached at about that time. It is reasonable to assume the consumption of agricultural products will increase accordingly."

Professor Hope described the outlooks issued in years past by his department as more than 80 per cent accurate on the average. Since 1932, however, there had been a gradual increase in accuracy from 72 per cent to 90 per cent last year.

Bethlehem Steel Net 56c a Share In Final Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., announced the company had entered the new year with a record-breaking peace time back-log of unfilled orders.

A $50,000,000 U. S. Navy battleship contract in December, he reported, lifted unfilled orders to $162,774,713 at the end of 1938 compared with $93,470,063 at the close of 1937.

At the same time he attacked sharply steel wage minimums set by the Labor Department recently for Government work, contending the 62½ cent hourly base rate for common labor in the Eastern district had violated the principle of conforming with the "prevailing wage" contained in the Walsh-Healy Act.

He asserted the Eastern District—roughly running from Eastern Pennsylvania to the seaboard and from the Baltimore area north—always had operated on a lower common labor rate than the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts and charged the Federal minimum, constituted "wage fixing" rather than "fact-finding," as the law required.

Hit by the rulings, he explained, were big Bethlehem plants at Sparrows Point, in the Baltimore area; at Johnstown and Bethlehem, Pa., and in the Buffalo district.

Bethlehem, he indicated, would fight against the carrying out of the wage orders and had sought a 60-day stay while considering its course.

Although substantial business was involved, he said the bulk of Bethlehem's Government contracts—shipbuilding and armor plate—were exempt because they were not classifiable as "steel" orders.

For the final quarter of the old year, Bethlehem reported net income of $3,658,160, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 56 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with net income of $446,866, or six cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred stock, in the preceding quarter and with net income of $4,253,329, or 76 cents a share on the common, in the last quarter of 1937.

For the full year, net income was $5,250,239, equal to 70.3 per cent of the dividend requirements on the 7 and 5 per cent preferred stocks, compared with $31,819,596 in 1937, when the earnings were equal to $7.64 a share on the common.

Directors voted the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent preferred and 25 cents on the 5 per cent preferred, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 3.

Netherlands Debt About $1,800,000,000

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands consolidated national debt on Jan. 1, 1939, stood at 3,200,000,000 florins ($1,800,000,000) which is 284,000,000 florins more than the highest figure in any year since 1900. The floating debt amounts to about 800,000,000 florins.

In recent years the interest on Government loans has been gradually reduced through conversions, so that at present the national consolidated debt is practically all at a 3 per cent rate or lower.

THE SOUTH BREAKS ITS SHACKLES

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12 articles

FEBRUARY 1-14, 1939

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

North American's New Capital Plan Studied by SEC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—SEC analysts studied today testimony of J. F. Fogarty, President of North American Company, that the concern's simplification program would save about $1,000,000 a year.

The plan, which was filed under Section 11 of the Holding Company Act, has two main parts involving elimination of the North American Edison Company from the system and refinancing operations.

The company's application was the first filed under Section 11 to reach the public hearing stage. Section 11 requires holding concerns to rearrange their structure along simple financial and geographical lines.

The company plans to offer approximately $105,000,000 of refunding issues early next month as part of its simplification program.

The sale of refunding debentures and preferred stock will be one of the largest by a public utility holding company in several years.

Commission attorneys said that one of the important parts of the application related to the inclusion of preferred stock.

It was explained that the section of the law under which the securities statement was filed by the company did not provide specifically for issuance of preferred stock. This section of the law mentioned only first mortgage bonds and common stock.

It was pointed out that if the commission approves the preferred stock issue of more than $34,000,000 included in the declaration, a significant precedent will have been set on this type of financing.

In any event, the commission's decision will be the first construction of the law's language relating to the type of refinancing securities that holding companies may issue.

Mr. Fogarty testified that operating companies were not employed by North American to sell its securities.

He said that for more than 35 years no bond or preferred stock was issued by any public utility company under control of North American upon which interest or dividends were not paid promptly when due.

Operating subsidiaries of North American are located principally in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Kansas.

Brokers' Loans Increase $6,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $681,000,000.

The week ended Wednesday and the total represented an increase of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $651,000,000.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s 43-40 June	104.31	104.31	104.31
7	3¼s '46-44	109.28	109.22	109.22
4	2¾s '47-45	107.1	107.1	107.1
1	3¼s '46-44 reg	107	107	107
1	3¼s '56-46	113.10	113.10	113.10
1	3s '49-46	108.19	108.19	108.19
1	3¼s '49-46	108.19	108.19	108.19
6	4¼s '52-47	111.11	111.11	111.11
4¼s '52-47 reg		118.26	118.26	118.26
5	2½s '53-49	102.4	102.3	102.4
14	2¼s '52-50	102.13	102.13	102.13
14	2¼s '50-52	102.16	102.16	102.16
1	2⅞s '60-55 reg	104.16	104.12	104.13
33	2¾s '55-60	104.10	104.10	104.10
1	2¾s '63-58	102.26	102.20	102.26
		102.25	102.25	102.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-44	106.26	106.26	106.26

Home Owners Loan

2	2¾s '49-39	102	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103¾	103⅛	103½
10	Alleghany cv5s '44	75⅛	74	75⅛
9	Alleghany cv 5s '49	85	84	85
13	Alleghany 5s '50 st	31	30	31
2	Allied Stores 4½s '51	97	97	97
9	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	89	89	89
3	Am & For P5s 2030	108½	108¾	108⅛
1	AmiGChem cv 5½s'49	49	49	49
14	Am Int 5½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
14	Am T&T 3½s'43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8	Am T&T 3½s '66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2	Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
12	RnacondaCopCo4½s50	105¼	105¼	105¼
14	Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅝	97⅝
16	AT&SF 4s '95	107	107	107
8	AT&SF aj 4s '95st	87½	87½	87½
11	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
2	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	AC Line 1st4s52	85	85	85
1	Atl & Dan 1st4s48	33½	33½	33½
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	28¾	28½	28½
12	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	53¼	53	53
4	B&O rfg 5s '95	18⅞	18½	18⅞
15	B&O 1st 5s '48	49¾	49¾	49¾
17	B&O rfg 5s '95	17⅛	17	17
1	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	17	17	17
2	B&O 5s '96 P	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
15	B&O 5s 2000 D	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
39	B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅛	11	11⅛
21	B&O 4s '48	49¾	48¾	49¾
14	B&OPLE&WV 4½	45	45	45
13	B&O 5s SW 50	35¼	34½	34¼
2	B&OSssw50ct	36	36	36
1	Bang & Aroocn4s51	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51st	95	95	95
5	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
17	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¾	107¼	107½
8	Beth Stl 3¾s '65	118.26	118.26	118.26
18	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Boston&Me 5s '67	26	26	26
10	Bost&Me 4¾s 'JJ61	24	23¾	23¾
2	Boston&Me 5s '55	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72	71⅛	71⅛
3	Bkly Un El1stAs50	82	82	82
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93	93	93
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	94½	94¼	94½
9	Buf R&P 4½s '57	27¼	27	27¼
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	94½	94½	94½
2	Can Nat Ry 4¼s'55	117	117	117
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113½	113½	113½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'46	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¼	114¼	114¼
2	Can Pac 5s'54	99½	99½	99½
4	Can Pac 4½s'46	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
6	Can Pac 4s perp	80½	79¾	80¼
3	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	87	87	87
4	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	7	7	7
2	Cen New Eng 4s'61	29½	28½	29½
3	Cen Pac 5s'60	51¾	50¾	51¼
13	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73	71¾	73
2	Certain-id 5½s'48	77½	77½	77½
1	ChmpP&F (38)4¾'50	101	101	101
5	C&O 4½s'92	120¾	120⅝	120⅝
18	C&O 3½s'96 D	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5	C&O rfr 3½s'96 W	97½	97½	97½
6	C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	95¾	95¼	95¼
2	C B & Q gen 4s '58	98	98	98
7	C B & Q 3¼s Ill '49	98	98	98
10	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	16⅞	16⅞
22	Chi Cit West 4s '59	20½	19¾	19⅞
22	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9½	9	9¼
45	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2½	2¾
1	CM & SP gen 4s '89	22¾	22¾	22¾
2	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
12	Chi & NW 4s '87	14	13½	14
1	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
12	CRI & P 4s '88	15½	14⅞	15
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7	7¼
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
2	Chi Un Sta 4¼s '63 D	108¾	108⅜	108¾
5	Chi Un Sta 4s '44	104	104	104
11	Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	106¼	105⅞	106⅛
2	Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
11	Chi & Ind 4s '52	87¾	87¾	87¾
5	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109½	109½	109½
2	Clev Un Ter 5½s'72	87	87	87½
1	Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	70	70	70
2	Col P & I 5s '70	58	58	58
3	Col & So 4½s '80	39½	39	39

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	98	98	98
31	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
15	Colmbia G 5s 1981	98	98	98
1	Conn Cred 2¾s '42	103½	103½	103½
	Conn Cred 2½s '43	103	102	103
40	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108	107¼	108
13	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅛	108	108⅛
7	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107	107	107
6	Con Edis 3½s '46	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9	Con Edis 3½s '58	106¾	106¾	106¾
19	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	103	103⅛	103⅛
4	Consum Pow 3½s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Container Cor 6s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
55	Continent Oil 2¾s '48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	33	33	33
1	D & R G 4s '36	87½	87½	87½
6	D & R G West 5s '55	12	12	12
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	4½	4½	4½
2	Det Ed 3½s '66	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Det Ed 3½s '67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	100	100¼
2	Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4	Erie rfg 5s '67	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4	Erie rfg 4s '75	11	10¾	11
32	Erie gen lien 4s '96	19¼	19	19⅛
1	Erie cv 4s '53 B	17½	17½	17½
4	Fed L'r 1st 4s '42	103½	102½	102½
5	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	101	101	101
23	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	102	102	102
8	Fla E Cst 4s '74	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9	Fla E Sat 4½s '50	7½	7	7½
1	Gen MotAc 3¾s '51	63½	63	63
3	Goodrich 4½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	100	99⅞	100
9	Goodrich 5s '65	57½	57½	57½
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	100⅝	100	100⅝
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	79	78⅝	79
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	G Bay & W deb B	93½	94	95
2	Gulf & Ste 4½s '61	97		
13	Gulf St Util 4½s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	73½	73½	73½
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	31½	31½	31½
40	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	44¼	44¼	44¼
9	Ill Cen Ext 3½s '51 reg	73	73	73
9	Ill Cen 4s '52	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	79	77	79
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
25	Ill Cen 4s '66	56½	56½	56½
2	Ill Cen 5s '55	48	48	48
6	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	63	63	63
6	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63	63	63	63
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109	109	109
5	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	60¾	60¾	60¾
8	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	3	3	3
8	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13½	13½	15¼
8	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73	73	73
24	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	52¼	52¼	52¼
5	Int Paper 6s '55	91¼	90¾	91¼
13	Int Paper 5s '47	98	98	98
3	Int T&T 4½s '52	65¾	65¾	65¾
10	Int T&T 5s '55	52	52	52
3	James R ctf 5½s '46	31½	31½	31½
5	KCFtS&M 4s '36	30½	30	30
7	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	30	30	30
3	KC South 3s '50	87½	87½	87½
1	KO Term 4s '60	109	109	109
2	Kans G&E 4¼s '80	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Keith (BF) 5½s '46	98	98	98
10	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	94¾	94¾	94¾
10	Koppers Co 4s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	K Ryage Pound 4s '45	103	103	103
1	L&Nash 3½s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
27	Lautaro Nit inc '75	23½	22¾	23⅛
3	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	85	85	85
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	55	55	55
2	Leh Val ITerm 5s '54	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	43½	43½	43½
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	20½	20¼	20½
2	Long Is rfg 4s '49	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Long Is unif 4s '49	81¾	81¾	81¾
6	Louisla&Ark 5s '69	81¾	81¾	81¾
11	Louisv&N 5s 2003B	79½	79	79
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
6	Louis & N un 4s '40	87½	87½	87½
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	99½	99½	99½
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90	40	39½	40
3	Mercury trs 5s '51	30½	30½	30½
1	Mead Corp 4s '54SA	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	MSP&SSMarie4s '38	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	5¾	5¾	5¾
19	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5⅝	5¾	5¾
3	Mo-Ill 5s '51	50	50	50
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13½	13	13½
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	7	7	7
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	27	27	27
10	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¾	3½	3¾
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	17½	17¼	17½
10	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16½	16½	16½
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 E	17	17	17
1	Mo&Ok&K 5s '42	4	4	4
42	Mob&O 4½s '77	29	27½	29
9	MnWPaPubSv4½s'60	23	22	25
8	MnWPa PubSv 6s'65	108	108	108
9	Mont Pow 3¼s '66	103	103	103
1	MorsEastern 5s '55	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Mount St H&R 5½s'68	42¾	42¼	42¾
	Nassau El 4s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Nat Dist 4½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Natl Steel 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	N Eng RR 4s '45	24	24	24
3	New Eng T&T 5s '52	125¾	125¾	125¾
19	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103¾	103¼	103¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	32	31½	31¾
4	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	31	31	31
10	NY&Harl 3½s 2000	100	100	100
10	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60	59	60
8	NYC cv 3¾s 53	54¼	54¼	54½
3	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	61½	61½	61½
8	NYC&HR 3½s 97	84¼	83⅞	84½
4	NY Ch&StL 4½s 74A	80	79½	80
12	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	86¾	86¾	86¾
3	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	48½	48¾	49½
24	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	73½	73½	73½
1	NY Edis 3½s 65	105	104½	104½
2	NY G E H&P 4s 49	107½	107½	107½
3	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	117¼	117⅛	117⅛
1	NYNH&H ctf 6s 48	14	13¾	13¾
1	NYNH&H 4½s 67	23	23	23
10	NY O & W rfg 4s02	14	13¾	13¾
1	NY O & W gen4s55	8	8	8
2	NY Steam 3½s'63	4	4	4
3	NY S&W rfg 5s W	102	101⅝	101⅝
1	NY Tel 3½s 97	97½	97½	97½
1	NY Trap R 6s 46 st	103½	103¼	103½
1	Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	72¾	72¾	72¾
4	Norf Sou 5s 41A	96	95	96
1	Norf & W4s 96	14	14	14
3	Nor Am Co 5s 61	118¾	118¾	118¾
2	Nor Am Ed 3½s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Nor Am Ed 5s67A	102½	102½	102½
2	Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	63½	62	63½
1	Nor Pac 3s2047	55	55	55
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	47	47	47
10	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	106	106	106
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s46	102½	102½	102½
4	OreRR&Nav4s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
24	Or-WashRR&N 4s61	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
10	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	78½	78½	78½
7	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110½	110½	110½
2	Panhandle EPL 4s52	112	111⅞	111⅞
4	Para Pict 6s '55	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
6	Pen Co 4s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100	99⅞	100
1	Penn Gl Sand 4½s60	95½	95½	95½
1	Penn P&Lt 4½s81	107	107	107
5	Penn RR gen 5s '68	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Penn RR gen 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
14	Penn RR gen 4s '65	116½	116½	116½
1	Penn RR 4½s deb 70	98¼	97⅝	98
2	Penn RR gen 4½s '81	82½	82½	82½
6	Penn RR 4½s '84E	92½	92½	92½
1	Penn RR 4½s '70	93¾	92½	93¾
1	Penn RR 3¾s '52	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	PenGL&S Ch5s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
30	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	112	112	112
	PhilBal&W 4½s81D	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Phila Co 5s '67	99	98½	99
43	Phila Elec Cal cv 6s '49	3¾	3½	3¾
1	Phillips Pet 2¾ '48	14	13½	13½
3	Phillips Pet 3s '48	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	PCC&StL 5s '70A	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	PCC&StL 4¼s '77	102½	102¼	102¼
40	Portl Gen E 5s '60	94¾	94¼	94¼
30	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	66	66	66
8	Purity Bak 5s '48	77	77	77
14	Radio 4½s '57A	77½	77½	77½
4	Rem Rand 4½s '56	70	70	70
14	Repub Steel 4½s '61	101	100	100½
4	Repub Steel 4½s 56	91½	90½	90½
6	Revere Co&B2¾s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	16½	16½	16½
6	Rutland 4½s '41 st	5¾	5¾	5¾
13	Safeway Stre 4½s'47	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	Saguena Pow 4¼s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	89	89	89
8	StLouSFNW5s '48	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	St L S F 4½s '78	10	10	10
3	St L&SF4½s'78ctf st	9½	9½	9½
3	St L S F 4s '50 A	20	20	20
2	St L S W 5s '32	8	8	8
2	Sea A L cv 4s '45	102	101¾	101¾
2	Sea A L 4s '45 ct	7½	7½	7½
10	Sea A L 4s '50 st	14	14	14
16	Sea A L rfg 4s '59	13½	13½	13½
12	Sta-All Fla 6s '39 A ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
8	Shell Un 3½s '54	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	80	80	80
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
1	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	So Cal Gas 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	So Nat Gas 4½s '51	91	91	91
4	So Pac 4½s '68	101¾	101¼	101¾
13	So Pac 4½s '81	47¾	47¾	47¾
18	So Pac rfg 4s '55	47¾	47¾	47¾
10	So Pac 3¾s '46	64¾	64¼	64¾
8	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53¾	53¾	53¾
19	South Ry 6½s '56	68	68	68
3	South Ry gen 6s '56	68	68	68
8	South Ry rfg 5s '61	61	60½	61
19	South Ry gen 4s '56	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	S W Gas & El 4s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Staley 4½s '64 '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Studebaker cv 6s '45	78	77	78
5	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	95	95	95
5	T RR A St L 4s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Texark Fl Sm 5s '50	80½	80½	80½
1	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Tex & Pac '77B	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	82¼	82¼	82¼
36	Third Ave aj 5s '60	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Third Ave 4s '60	39¼	39¼	39¼
2	TideWatAssoO3¼s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
23	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	112½	112½	112½
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Un Pac 3½s '70	96½	96½	96½
1	Unit Biz Am 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
9	Unit Drug 5s '53	109¾	109¾	109¾
	UnRys StL 4s '34	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	US Pipe&Fdy 3½s '66	25	25	25
20	US Steel 3¼s '63	112	112	112
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	104½	104½	104½
7	Utah P & L 5s '44	93½	93½	93½
11	Util P&L 5s '59	94½	94½	94½
5	Vanadium 5s '41	69	69	69
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Wabash 5d 5s '39	10	10	10
5	Wabash 5s '76 B	24	24	24
5	Warner Bros cv 6s '39	97	97	97
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	91¼	90½	91
6	Wash Term 3½s '45	97½	97½	97½
1	Western Un 5s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Western Un 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Westv&At 4½s'66 A	103	103	103
1	Westv Shore 4s 2361	100¾	100¾	100¾
	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	100¼	100¼	100¼
12	Wst Va P&Pap 4½s'52	107	107	107
16	Western Un 5s'81	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	Western Un 5s'60	57½	57½	57½
10	Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	57½	57½	57½
8	Wilkes B&E 6s'42	95	95	95
6	Wilson & Co 4s'55	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Wilson&Co cv 3¼s'47	102¼	102	102¼
7	Wis Cen 4s '49	96½	96½	96½
22	YoungstS&T 4s '48	95	94½	95
13	Youngst S&T 4s'61	105	104¾	104¾

Foreign Bonds

7	Abitibi P&P 5s'53	51	50¾	50¾
1	Adriatic El 7s'52	60	60	60
4	Antwerp 5s'58	60	60	60
50	Argentine 4s'72 Feb	91	91	91
20	Argentine 4½s'48	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛
21	Australia 5s 55	89½	89½	89½
2	Australia 5s'67	86¾	86¾	86¾
6	Australia 4½s'56	98	97¾	98
4	Australia 7s'57	98½	98	98½
5	Bavaria 6½s'45	14½	14½	14½
5	Belgium 7s'55	18	18	18
5	Belgium 6½s'49	112	112	112
3	Berl City El 6s'55	104	104	104
20	Brazil 8s'41	12¾	12¾	12¾
26	Brazil 6½s'26-57	12¼	12¼	12½
44	Brazil 6½s'27-57	10¾	10½	10¾
31	Brazil C Ry 7s'52	11	10¾	10¾
1	Budapest 6s'62	10½	10½	10¾
2	Buen A 4½s'43-'77	10	10	10¼
6	Canada 6s'52	49¾	49¾	49¾
22	Canada 4s'60	110¾	110¾	110¾
19	Canada 3s'67	110	109¾	110
15	Canada 2½s'46	99½	99¼	99½
3	Chile 6s'60	103	102¾	103
1	Chile 6s'60 asd	16½	16½	16½
3	Chile 6

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 308, Chicago

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MAKE liberal commissions weekly; chance to get free dresses, too; show friends famous Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, etc.; no canvassing; full or spare time; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 765, Indianapolis, Ind.

START own business at home; attractive commissions selling guaranteed quality hosiery; free sales outfit. SILVER LADY COMPANY, Dept. 100, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WESTERN Sales Manager of nationally known concern in the building material field seeks change of position; previous advertising experience; highest references. B-4, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

OLD PIECES WANTED

Fine Antique Shop, 91 Charles St., Boston, has a few clients who now want authentic old pieces that have been in your family; prompt, courteous dealings. Cap. 3945.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Charming English cottage type duplex apt.; restricted community. Phone Lon. 0944.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux, near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize or enlarge your property; 18 years' experience is at your service.

EMANUEL V. WILDMAN

PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

DRESSES

GOWNS, COATS, SUITS, SOUTHERN WEAR Made-to-Measure. Individually Styled, Reasonable Priced. Models for Sale. BARBARA MODES, INC. 24 East 55th St., New York WI. 2-7122

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodelling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone Trowbridge 7623, Pettingill & Fear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOR LEASE

PORTLAND, MAINE—Four-story brick store building; 1265 sq. ft. ground area; best retail location; next block to Congress Square and Eastland Hotels. F. C. SCRIBNER, Fidelity Building, Portland.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Camp Site for Lease or Sale

Large wooded estate on Long Island; right on Sound; own extensive shore front; 60 miles from New York; fine buildings suitable for an exclusive camp; athletic fields, tennis court, swimming, various sports; will lease or sell to acceptable tenant. Write Box P-26, Suite 1650, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse as house mother in boarding school for boys, 8-13; Christian Scientist; send references and photo; position only for very active person who has had broad experience with children. Write Box F-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

PAYING GUESTS

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—"Holly Inn," 18 miles to Charleston; small, homelike; heart flowers and pines; ideal climate; golf, tennis, riding, hunting; reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Sq.—Large, comfortable, sunny front room; meals optional; radio; private home. TRO. 2507.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—One or two comfortable rooms, unfurnished, Private; quiet, home; parking; Kenmore bus, continuous hot water. LON. 5018.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Residence for refined girls; Christian Scientists preferred; newly furnished studio rooms; modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church; 15 minutes Manhattan. Irma Levenkind, 319 St. Johns Place, STerling 3-9118.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—550 E. 9th St.—Alcove, sunny room, 5 windows, private home, business woman or couple, meals optional, convenient all transportation. Windsor 4-3375, mornings.

N. Y. C.—64th—CENTRAL PARK WEST THOMAS CLUB FOR WOMEN

Widely known for its refined atmosphere and comforts of home; newly furnished; maids, kitchen facilities. Trafalgar 4-7613.

N. Y. C.—Studio-double room, attractive, comfortable; adjoining bath; near church; convenient transportation; reasonable. SHERIN, 201 E. 66th Street.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9-A)—Spacious, front, warm, comfortable, modern, maid, furniture; housekeeping; business people wanting quiet home.

N. Y. C., 65 W. 87th St.—Attractive; comfortable, double or single room; refined surroundings; semi-private bath; $6. SC. 4-1394.

N. Y. C.—Two homelike, light, front rooms, bay-window, single or double; privileges. Tel. MO. 2-8672, 611 W. 111th St., Apt. 2B.

N. Y. C., 71st St. West—Charming, warm, single room; near bath; large closet; refined home; near church. End. 2-0144.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Pleasant room in private home; circulating oil heat. 140-19th Avenue N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN—Thoroughly experienced general photography, selling experience, office routine, desires position with opportunity of advancement. Write Box S-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Filipino-Japanese Sugar Deal Hinted

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Philippines Government was said in authoritative circles yesterday to be negotiating with Japan for favored treatment for Philippines sugar exports to Japanese-occupied areas of China.

A speech which President Manuel Quezon gave before the National Assembly of the Philippines Jan. 24, advocating the relaxation of immigration laws, including those affecting Japanese, was interpreted here as related to the proposed sugar agreement.

It was hinted that Mr. Quezon personally broached the subject during his visit to Japan in June. Official confirmation was lacking.

It was asserted that the Japanese sugar output could not meet the Chinese demand, and the importance of the sugar industry in the Philippines would increase, especially after the Island's independence in 1946.

(President Quezon pointed out that existing United States immigration laws excluded from the Philippines Indians, Chinese, and "some other Orientals" of the same "racial stock" as the Philippine natives.)

Ads for Australia

The Australian appropriation for advertising the Commonwealth in other countries was $515,700.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Attendant to lady traveling South, California; some light housekeeping; reliable; references. Box E-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DEPENDABLE woman wishes position as attendant-companion; also light duties; experienced. Write Box S-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER, experienced or complete charge of child, 2 or 3 years. Write Box Z-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER - Secretary, 9 years' financial and social service experience; fine references. Write Box G-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ARE YOU satisfied with your Speech, Posture and Oral Reading? Skillful instruction; adults, children. MARION D. ROBB, 520 West End Ave., N. Y. C. End. 2-7067.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who writes regularly on Bible Topics for The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel and Monitor, begins new BIBLE LECTURE COURSES: BROOKLYN, "Life of Jesus," Fri., Feb. 3rd at 3. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Mon., Feb. 13th or 20th (aft. and eve. groups); MAMARONECK, N. Y., Fri., Mar. 10th at 8; in or near NEW YORK, Thurs., eve., Feb. 9th. Write 401 W. 118th St., N. Y. C. (Phone UNi. 4-6318; pref. 8-10 a. m.).

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885

Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939, screens repaired; Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

16TH YEAR — PATRONIZE

TEXACO

Chas. B. Perham

TEXACO STATIONS

Broadway and Franklin St. Arlington

368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

As Smooth as Glass

WALLHIDE

ONE-DAY PAINTING

Sold in Arlington by

R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.

HARDWARE

444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

BELMONT

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils

Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood

MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.

395 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT 1200

80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1500

WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOISELESS

Portable Typewriters Only $1.00 per week

Liberal allowance on old machine. All makes, standard and portable, sold, rented, repaired.

ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston St. Han. 3121

Be Up to Date With a New Watch

Liberal allowance on your old watch.

Arthur W. Fitt

Jeweler

26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Harper W. Poulson

284 BOYLSTON STREET

Social Stationer

Wedding Invitations

Announcements

Engraved or Printed

Stationery Moderately Priced

O'Hearn Sisters Hair Grooming

To Be Tailored and **Ultra Smart,** overcome dull, uninteresting hair by intelligent care followed by A-1 permanents.

501 Washington Street—59 Temple Place Devonshire 8076

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at

Whyte's Laundry, Inc.

172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale

A Service for Every Household

A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

Free Delivery to All Parts of BRAINTREE

FOY'S MARKETS

INCORPORATED

1177 Hancock St. 39 Franklin St.

QUINCY

PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

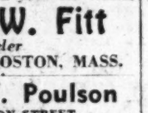
BROCKTON

For a Regular Dinner, Sandwich or Ice Cream, Bring Your Friends to the

Windsor Restaurant & Sea Grill

NO LIQUORS SERVED

16 W. Elm Street Brockton, Mass.



FARR'S

"The store that buys direct from the mills"

Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses

51-53 Main Street, Brockton

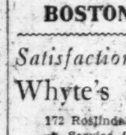
Distributors of Quality Foods, Supplies, etc. Phone 242

KENNEL FOODS COMPANY

PET SUPPLIES

87-89 Legion Parkway, Brockton

Bungalow Needlework Shop



DORIS B. CHANDLER

1939 Models of Stamped Goods for Easy Embroidery with D. M. C. Threads.

Italian Cut Work a Specialty.

Clark's and Dorothea Crochet Cottons

91 Legion Parkway

(Next to Pet Shop) Tel. 7537 Brockton

Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.

Agents for

Stromberg-Carlson Radio

Including table model from $39.50. New corner cabinet with acoustical labyrinth.

Ralph and Ruth Baker

610 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co.

NEW SPRING SUITS at $10.95

Ford Tel. 3734

SYLVESTER & GILE

Brockton's Only Ford Dealer

389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.

Three Offices

Coolidge Corner

Brookline Village

Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS

for All Occasions

ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.

FLORIST

267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600

Member F. T. D.

LON 6082

COOLIDGE MEN'S SHOP

announces its first

CLEARANCE SALE

$2.00 Manhattan Shirts.... $1.65

Our Own Madras Shirts, regularly $1.65 ..... $1.35

311 HARVARD ST., COOLIDGE COR.

Oldsmobile — Cadillac

Sales and Service

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.

639 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill

LONGWOOD 0321-0322

First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car

BANCROFT

CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS

Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.

Call ASPINWALL 8828

For Prompt Service

Main office and plant, 374 Boylston St.

Barnaby Florists

Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Flowers for every occasion

Telegraphed Anywhere

VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP

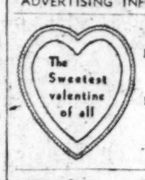
103 WASHINGTON STREET

Frederick C. Carreiro Telephone

Francis G. Carreiro Bea. 6000

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 4794-W 9 a. m.-12 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Valentine Heart

Boxes of Chocolates and Novelty Hearts

Fiske's

Harvard Sq., Cambridge KIR. 5691

Parson Park, Belmont BEL. 2586

833-845 Beacon Street, Newton Centre

Hotel Statler, Boston

Quality Flowers

Superior Service

Reasonable Prices

Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

Plumbing—Hardware

Kitchen Furnishings

Russell R. Cameron

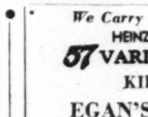
26 Brattle Street Tro 6760

We Carry a Full Line of HEINZ **57 VARIETIES**

KIR. 9300

EGAN'S MARKET

221 Concord Avenue



Phone TRO. 3636

KENNEY'S

Valentines

844 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

WELSH RAREBIT

A Perfect Cheese Product

Available at Any Time—Never a Failure

SPECIAL ½ PT. JAR 29c

16 Oz. Jar 57c

Edwin R. Sage

HARVARD SQUARE

Tel. Trowbridge 2211

HUDSON'S BEAUTY PARLOR

Your lovely appearance is our special interest.

Look smart! Feel confident! Know the satisfaction of loveliness achieved.

For Appointment Tro 8140

STOVE CLEARANCE SALE

Complete line of dual coal, oil or gas ranges. Factory rebuilt stoves at special prices. Liberal allowances on old stoves. All kinds of stove and furnace work at reasonable prices.

Free Estimates Given

Metropolitan Ice Company

Tel. TROwbridge 9600

Attention: Mr. Hiltz

Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

BOOKS

Poems by William P. McKenzie

The Sower and Other Poems
Fields of Bloom
Heartsease Hymns
} $1.00 each

Harvard Cooperative Society

Harvard Square

CONCORD

CONCORD FRUIT CO.

29 Main Street Tel. 435

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES

1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

DEDHAM

Norfolk County Trust Company

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. Member Federal Reserve System

GEISHECKER'S

Midwinter Clearance

577 High St., Dedham Phone 0819

ZIEGLER'S MARKET

Meats—Groceries—Fish

Vegetables

Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288

266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

ROBERT Hamilton & Son

"Good Things to Eat"

Prompt Deliveries Fair Prices

Dedham Square Phone 0010

Atlantic Service Station

HENRY NORWELL, Prop.

Next to MASONIC BUILDING

Battery Service Battery Rentals

Lubrication—Lee Tires—Washing

Service With a Smile!

DEDHAM—Westwood

High Street Market

Fresh Young Pig Pork 19c

Boneless Rib Roast Heavy Steer Beef 35c

Cut Refugee String Beans, Tall Cans 21c

695 High Street Westwood

Phone Ded. 2214

A. R. Meissner

ARTHUR J. FORREST

Petroleum Products

Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products

Fuel and Range Oil

Oil Burners

DELCO Heating Equipment

(General Motors Product)

Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney

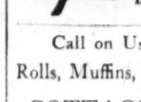
Insurance

574 Main Street Tel. 733

F. H. Lane Company

Prices Reduced During Our JANUARY SALE *on* Suits, Overcoats and Topcoats

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.



Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular

All of Our Meals Are Cooked to Order

King's Corner

No. Leominster

Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Call on Us for Delicious Rolls, Muffins, Cakes and Cookies

COTTAGE GARDEN

36 Putnam St. Tel. 3693

"Distinctly Different"

Lesure

5 Putnam Street

Tel. 848

FRAMINGHAM

BATES STATIONERY CO.

Valentines

IRVING SQUARE

D. M. Ray & Bro.

Corner Clark and Grant Streets

QUALITY GROCERIES MEATS *and* PROVISIONS

GROCERIES DIAL 4541 MARKET DIAL 5312

Phone Orders Carefully Filled

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE

CUSHING and CRISTMAN

Sidney H. Cushing—Clyde E. Cristman

Porter Building, 34 Irving Street

Dial 4810

MASSACHUSETTS

FRAMINGHAM (Continued)

Puritan Laundry

Every Phone Line Is Our Clothes Line

Collection and Delivery in Natick Ashland, Hopkinton and Framingham

FLORENCE WOODWARD, *Prop.*

PHONE 3956 57 KENDALL ST.

DIETZ BAKERY

Baked Food That Will Please All the Family

You may expect Purity, Cleanliness, and Courteous Attention.

RICHARD H. DIETZ, *Prop.*

145 CONCORD ST., COR. ARCADE

PENNEYS

Watch For Our Annual House Dress Event

123 CONCORD STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1938

The Department Store of the North Shore

Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

THE GASOLINE GARDEN

"Under the Red Tile Roof"

GREEN AND DREWETT

7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310

NORWALK TIRES

NORWALK TUBES

NORWALK BATTERIES

All Insure You Dependable Service

Nichols and Morse Co.'s

47th BIRTHDAY SALE

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Leopold Morse

SUITS and OVERCOATS ⅓ OFF

You don't need Cash—Charge It! Choose you own way to pay.

HINGHAM

For Modern Monitor Readers

DYKEMAN'S

offers the services of a modern Drug Store

CANDIES TOILETRIES

Delicious Soda Fountain Drinks

KODAKS FILMS PRINTING

Hing. 0360

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.

27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY

Reading Coal—N. E. Coke

Fuel Oil and Oil Burners

Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal

Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

HOLYOKE

Saturday is DOLLAR DAY

Steigen is offering very unusual values in all departments Dollar Day . . . It will pay you big dividends if you take advantage of these Remarkable Values Saturday.

STEIGER'S

"Holyoke's Leading Department Store"

Friends

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

(except Arrow Shirts and Shoes)

20% Off

DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.

High Street at Suffolk

Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

WILBUR COON SHOES

For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women.—COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.

NAPOLEON BAIL

Shoe Store and Repair Factory

168 HIGH STREET HOLYOKE

LAWRENCE

STOCKTAKING SALE

Savings of

¼ - ⅓ - ½

Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate and Insurance

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW

BAY STATE BUILDING

WEINER'S

3 days remain to take advantage of our **Jnauary Sale** prices on **Fur Coats**

276 ESSEX STREET

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.

Chevrolet—Oldsmobile

Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts

COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars

Authorized GULF *Dealer*

39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Native Fowl ..... lb. 35c

Reed's (Burlington) Sugar Cured Bacon ..... lb. 12c

Florida Juice Oranges ..... doz. 19c

Texas Pink Meat Grapefruit ..... 5 for 25c

William A. Moore's Self Polishing Floor Wax ..... Qt. Tin 89c

Concentrated Super Suds Large Pkg. ..... 23c } Both for Med. Pkg. ..... 1c } 24c

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 4399-M 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards

A. O. POLLARD COMPANY

The Store for Thrifty People

Annual Spring Sale of Silks

Morse & Beals

FLORISTS

66 MERRIMACK STREET

Phone 4400

SALE OF NEW SPRING SUITS

2-pc. man tailored suits and colorful tweed jacket — contrasting skirt combination $11

They look twice the price!

CHERRY & WEBB'S

Second Floor

NOW IN PROGRESS

The Bon Marché

MID-WINTER

FURNITURE SALE !

LYNN

PURE SILK STOCKINGS AT 59c

Thousands of Greater Lynn women are wearing Goddard Bros. Silk Stockings at 59c because they find that there is more economy and more honest-to-goodness wear in them than in any others at such a low price! Have YOU tried them?

Goddard Bros

MARKET STREET, LYNN, MASS.

Telephone Breakers 3737

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Breakers 3400

Paper and ink make millions think — *Use Modern Printcraft!*

Jackson and Phillips, Inc.

515 Washington St., Lynn • *Breakers 4956*

MALDEN

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St. Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

A complete line of

Curtains and Draperies

for your home

Special curtains made to order

JONES STORES

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF

HALL'S MARKET

73-77 Pleasant Street

Tel. Mal. 0563

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP

397 HIGHLAND AVENUE

Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res., Mal. 2496

Plumbing and Heating

Stove and Furnace Repairing

MASTER PLUMBERS

Skilled in all types of Bank and Real Estate Work. Estimates given on in or out of town work.

ENNA JETTICK

Shoes for Women

$5 $5.50 $6

HIGGINS

107 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

Would Like to Buy

A Used Mink Coat

Wessell Fur Shop

488 Main Street, Malden

Opp. Baptist Parish House

No Telephone

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL

More Heat Per Dollar

USE LESS COSTS LESS

Send for Circular

GLENDALE COAL CO.

TEL. CHAS. 0800

MELROSE

WOMEN, MEN, BOYS, GIRLS

Rely on

NEWHALL'S

SHOE STORE

547 MAIN STREET

America's Finest Anthracite Coal

Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners

C. B. & F. H. GOSS

INCORPORATED

158 Essex Street Tel. 0794-0795

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRIOR

The Haberdasher

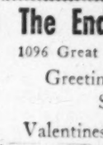
529 MAIN STREET

Early Spring Showing

HATS GLOVES

NECKWEAR HOSE

Melrose Florist Co.



Wedding Bouquets

Sprays and Flowers for Every Occasion

245 West Wyoming Avenue

Tel. Mel. 1628

L. S. Philbrick

RADIO ENGINEER

RADIO SERVICE

TEL. MEL. 1734-W

ANDREWS MARKET MEATS *and* GROCERIES

The Famous **57** VARIETIES

510 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

Try our Special Cream Cottage Cheese—12c a package.

And our tasty Cream Chive Cheese—12c a package.

Pure Fresh Tomato Juice—20c a Quart

C. W. SPEAR

37 Central St., Wakefield Cry. 0610

MILFORD

FUEL—OIL—RANGE COAL—COKE

Phone Milford 940

Barney Coal Co.

NEEDHAM

The End of the Trail

1096 Great Plain Ave., Needham

Greeting Cards—Gifts

Stationery

Valentines Now on Display

Try WHITE BROS.

"that creamy milk"

Telephones:

GRAnite 8000 NEEdham 0421

Hyannis 309 Kingston 186-2

Tony's Beauty Shop

We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.

Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?

Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av. Needham 1384

David Murdoch

DEALER

Sunoco Service Station

Needham Heights Square

"Blue Sunoco Gasoline" "Mercury Made Oil"

Premium Products at No Extra Cost

Eadie's Fine Foods

1430 Highland Avenue, Needham

Counters also in Wellesley Hills Market, Wellesley Hills, and Newton Center Market, Newton Center.

CALL NEEDHAM 1011

gherin galleries photographers

framing

five seven two washington street wellesley massachusetts wellesley 2932

one o six six great plain avenue needham massachusetts needham 1062

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors

526 Pleasant St. New Bedford Mass.

So. Dartmouth Mass.

Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner

Buttermilk Afternoon Tea

Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries

Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby

Builders

CARPENTRY—MASONRY

ROOFING—REPAIRING

GEORGE E. TRIPP

PACKERS and MOVERS

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE

Vans Disinfected After Each Moving

276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Cherry's

THE WOMAN'S STORE

NEW BEDFORD

BUSH & CO., Inc.

J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*

Cleaners and Dyers

512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

William A. Bassett Co.

1023 Purchase St. Phone 611 and 612

Native Scallops, Eastern Halibut, Salmon, Green Shrimps, Lemon Sole and Cotuit Oysters.

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing

R. Ernest Hartley

Registered Master Plumber

Agent for

Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner

Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop. Tel. 7934-W

Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.

So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENDIX

HOME LAUNDRY

Electrical Appliances

Sold and Serviced

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.

361 Center Street New. No. 3072

NEWTON CENTER

Carmoteal Colorfast PAINTS

HARDWARE

Bird Feeding Trays—Wild Bird Food

J. H. Chandler & Son, Inc.

796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

Luther Paul Co.

FUEL OILS

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING COOLING PRODUCTS

CEN. NEW. 0590

FUEL OIL COAL-COKE

Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500

B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

The Middle Door

Gifts

STERLING SILVER—SWEDISH GLASS

COSTUME JEWELRY

KENSINGTON WARE

EATON STATIONERY

DISTINCTIVE AND INSPIRATIONAL GREETING CARDS

VALENTINES

1158 Walnut Street Cen. New. 5719

NEWTONVILLE

★ **Star Market Co.**

ROASTING CHICKENS, 4 lb. average 27c lb.

SWEETBREADS, 7 ounce average 39c pair

304 Walnut St. New. N. 8400

NORTHAMPTON

FUEL—OIL—RANGE COAL—COKE

W. N. Potter Grain Stores, Inc.

NORTHAMPTON

HADLEY FLORENCE

PITTSFIELD

Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale

of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

190 North Street

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe

HAIRDRESSING

Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing

85 East St., Butler Block

TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop

Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires

Willard Batteries—Lubrication

H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks

Sales and Service

Shapiro Motors

Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.

Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The

AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSFIELD

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.

Highest Quality Dairy Products. Milk, Cream and Pure Delicious Ice Cream.

FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.

120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Last Week of Our

January Clearance Sale

England Brothers

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE

Natural—Unsweetened

4 No. 2 Cans 29¢

Kelsey's Great Market

"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUINCY FUR SHOP

(Bonded Furriers)

January Clearance Sale

Every Coat

Drastically Marked Down

1239 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8370

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BUENERS
RALPH COAL CO.
83 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

Trademarked Fuels
Blue Coal New England Coke
Cleercoal Cities Service Oil
QUINCY COAL and FUEL OIL CO.
PRE. 0047

Be Well Groomed
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

READING

Reading Square Market
607 Main Street. Reading 0890
Complete line of food
MEAT—FISH—VEGETABLES
Monarch and Libby Brand
Canned Goods

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
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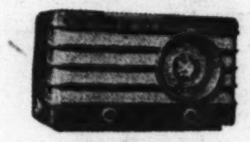

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

The Scrogginses View Snowflakes

At their dining-room window, the Scrogginses stood, looking at it snow. Mrs. S pushed aside the curtain on her side of the window and he pushed aside his. "Ah, that's better," he said. "We can see more." They looked at each other, and their eyes were bright.

"There is something about snowflakes," said Mr. Scroggins; but he didn't say what the something was, and apparently he didn't need to, for Mrs. S nodded as though she understood.

They looked up. Snowflakes were moving gaily, apparently not caring where they were going, and yet seemingly quite eager to be on their way.

"I believe," said Mr. Scroggins, who always feels that something should be said, "that they're having

"Now we can see the white snowflakes against the black hat."

a good time." She nodded. He left the window.

"Where are you going?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

He was back at his place, in reply, with his hat in his hand. He raised the window, put the hat on the window ledge, closed the window. "Now we can see the white snowflakes against the black hat."

Sure enough, as though they were doing it just to please the Scrogginses, five snowflakes settled on the crown of the hat. "I did this once before," Mr. Scroggins said. "You see they won't melt, for a bit, until we can see how beautiful each one is."

They pressed their noses against the glass, so as to see each tiny tracery of the flakes.

"No two alike," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"I believe you're right," said her husband after studying the bits of white on the hat.

"Too bad we can't save some," said Mr. Scroggins. The idea seemed worth considering, so he opened the window and gathered a heap of flakes on a plate. Then he drew the plate inside. But in a few seconds they were gone, melted in the warmth of the room.

Mrs. Scroggins laughed. Her husband joined in.

"Even the ones outside will go that same way," he said.

"Yes, but they're nice while they're here," said Mrs. Scroggins, and they leaned against the window, and kept on watching.

George C. Moore

Parliamentary Practice

Application Forms

Question: Is it permissible for any member of an organization to give out applications for membership to any that may ask for them; and can more than one be given to the same person? We have no bylaw that seems to govern this.

Answer: Almost every organization has rules governing the consideration and action upon applications, and this question would have to be answered in this light. In general, it may be said that the secretary or clerk of an organization is the officer through which communications reach the organization, and to whom an application should be presented unless some other officer or committee is designated, such as a membership committee, for example. Also, if an organization has special application forms, these would ordinarily be in the custody of the clerk or secretary whose duty it would be to receive and handle requests for them.

This does not prevent any member from requesting a form, or forms, for some other person or persons, subject to such regulations as may properly have been made by the examining board or committee, if there is one, requiring the name or other information concerning applicants at the time the application forms are given out.

The Seeds We Plant

I planned "Perhaps," I planted "If" therein,
And sadly harvested "It Might Have Been."

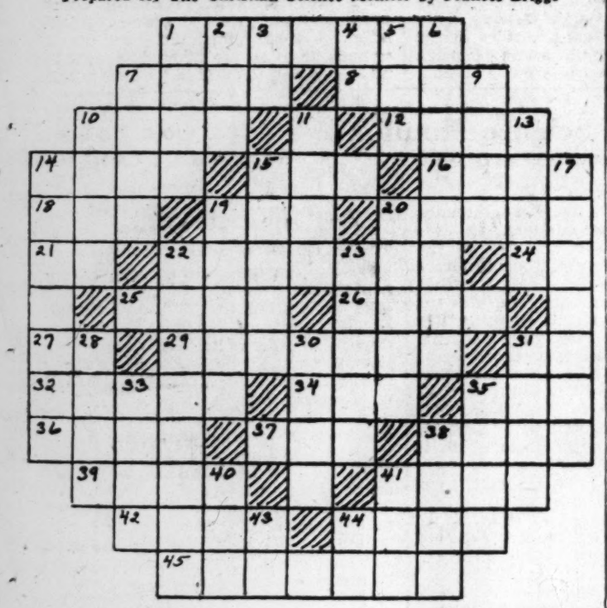
—Arthur Guiterman

Little Chauncey

In Lieu of Sheep

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Alfred Cortot?
7—Where is money coined?
8—If you were in Bursa, whom would you see (sing.)?
10—Is the amamau a bird, ship, or fern?
12—What was smallest of Columbus' vessels?
14—What is the protuberance on upper mandible of waterfowl?
15—What is a witty saying?
16—What name is given to paper 8x10 inches?
18—What islands are a part of Aleutian Islands?
19—What gibbon is found in the Malay Peninsula?
20—What English statesman formed ministry which carried on Seven Years' War (poss.)?
21—What was Oscar Wilde's nationality (abbr.)?
22—Frans Hals did what to become famous?
24—Uinta Mountains are in what State (abbr.)?
25—China is said to have got its name from what dynasty?
26—What sound is made by certain wild beasts?
27—Hera changed whom into a heifer?
29—If you were in Limerick, you would be where?
31—Kiloliter (abbr.).
32—What is the front part of leg below the knee (pl.)?
34—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
35—What coin would you spend in Palestine?
36—What verb is often used in Bible?
37—Wood of what tree is used in manufacture of furniture, oars, hoops, etc.?
38—What Siberian river flows to Nordenskjold Sea?
39—What is the platform of a church?
41—What does Rosa Raisa do?
42—What implement is used for gathering oysters in water of moderate depth?
44—What animals of Kilkenny fought till nothing was left but their tails?
45—What ancient Italian city was noted for its luxury?

Down

1—What is a quill or reed on which thread or yarn is wound?
2—What river rises in Switzerland and flows to Danube?
3—Near.
4—In speaking of Biblical Ummah, what pronoun would you use?
5—What measure is used in Japan?
6—Port-of-Spain is chief town of what island?
7—"God sendeth and giveth both mouth and the" what?
9—What sandpiper breeds in Arctic regions and migrates south?
10—"Perfect love casteth out" what?
11—What cape is at southern extremity of South America?
13—What is most westerly of Aleutian Islands?
14—What is Anthony Eden's nationality?
15—What is the Pine Tree State?
17—Who is heroine of "Great Expectations"?
19—What are the beds of wild beasts?
20—What are members of laboring class in Spanish America?
22—What is correct form of name of Damon's friend?
23—"Who steals my purse steals" what?
28—Who was one of Simeon's sons?
30—Fewer.
31—What is a crowned man in checkers?
33—What river flows through Munich?
35—Whose "thoughts are much according to their inclination"?
38—What coins would you spend in Lithuania?
40—Where is the Milky Way?
41—What is a capuchin monkey?
43—Ebenezer (abbr.).
44—Symbol for chromium is what?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Its History Dates Back 1,250 Years

Monitor Camera Club from Ann Mayhew, Caterham, Surrey, Eng.

The Church of St. Nicholas, Studland, Dorset, is a good example of early Norman architecture. It was built onto an earlier Saxon church.

Daily Anecdote

Magnanimous

Often it is the little, unpremeditated acts of man that reveal his true character. When Stephen Douglas saw Abraham Lincoln, whom he had opposed at every turn, elected to the Presidency of the United States, he could hardly regard the event with unmixed delight. Yet he accepted the decision of the American people with the true magnanimity of a great gentleman.

When Lincoln took his oath of office, Douglas stood near by, holding his rival's hat. "If I can't be President," he said with a chuckle, "I can at least hold his hat."

Signposts along the King's Highway

The LORD thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in his love, he will joy over thee with singing.—ZEPHANIAH 3:17.

In Lighter Vein

Premature

Mrs. Jones: "How are the eggs? They were flown here by air mail direct from the farm."

Jones: "Humph! One more day and they could have flown here by themselves."

Another Version

Little Edna: "Why wouldn't it do to pray for our bread once a week or once a month? Why must we ask every day for our daily bread?"

Older Sister: "So as to have it fresh."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Co-operation

A well-dressed man stood for several minutes watching a brawny expressman tugging at a heavily laden box almost as wide as the doorway through which he was trying to move it. Presently the onlooker approached and asked:

"May I be of assistance?"

"Thanks, you can," the other replied, and for the next five minutes the two men, on opposite sides of the box, worked, lifted, puffed, and struggled, but the object of their attentions did not move an inch.

Finally the well-dressed man straightened up and said between puffs: "I don't believe—we can—ever get—it out."

"Get it out?" the expressman shouted. "Why, why—I'm trying to get it in!"

Aha!

"Can you tell me what it is that Brazil produces more of than any other country?"

"Brazilians!"

Arranged

"You're always after what you call 'a good time,'" complained her father. "It's time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony."

"You've said it, Dad! He's coming for tea tomorrow."—London Evening News.

Brevities

Portland Oregon: A world map a year old might as well be the one Columbus used.

Atlanta Two Bells: Anybody can be thrifty in the privacy of the home, but it takes courage to practice thrift when a fancy headwaiter is glaring at you.

Sneddon in Union Oil Bulletin: Where once we were an eligible receiver, we are now a passer. As a somewhat undersized Santa Claus, we hold the sack for a pair of offspring whose tastes run to ties with dots in them, suits with stripes in them, and envelopes with checks in them.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why We Can 'See Our Breath' on a Cold Day?

You probably have noticed how, when you go outside on a crisp winter morning, your breath forms a little pale cloud of what looks like steam; and also, when it is summer, this breath-cloud does not form.

The explanation lies in the fact that we are warm-blooded creatures. Whether the thermometer tells us that the surrounding atmosphere has a temperature of over 100° Fahrenheit or is down in the neighborhood of zero, the temperature inside our bodies is about 98°.

The air which we take into our lungs when we breathe becomes both warm and moist. Warm, because it is heated by the heat of our body, and moist because the lungs and air passages with which it comes in contact are moist.

Warm air can hold more moisture in the form of water vapor than can cold air under like conditions. Water vapor is an odorless, colorless gas and is consequently invisible.

When warm, moist air is chilled, some of the invisible water vapor condenses into very tiny drops of water. These minute droplets have the appearance in the air of fog or steam. Thus, on wintry days we see our breath because some of its water vapor condenses on being chilled by contact with the cold air.

The reason we cannot see our breath in the summer is that the air outside is warm and can hold just as much water vapor as the air in our lungs. The moisture in our breath does not condense but remains in the form of water vapor, an invisible gas.

To show, however, that there is

just as much moisture in our breath on a warm day as on a cold, we can take a piece of cold glass and if we breathe on it, even on a warm day, a little cloud of droplets will form on the glass and we can "see our breath."—W. P. Keasbey.

Facts and Figures— H. E. T.

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A report issued by the Twentieth Century Fund of New York City reveals that of the above total debt, approximately two thirds was knotted together in private credit institutions, such as commercial banks, life insurance companies, building and loan associations, mutual savings banks, etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

(Christchurch Times)

Christchurch, Eng.

There are some true stories being told in connection with the Mayor's Christmas Treat to the Children, some of them so reflect the true spirit of Christmas that they are worthy of being recorded; for their greatest charm is that they are true.

Nightly at the Regent Theater a collection was being made to provide toys upon a tree. The progenitors of this scheme having decided that this tree should be the crowning joy of the Poor Children's Christmas Eve Matinee.

This collection is now an accepted item of ritual to all the cinema's habituees, and they give gladly—and being "regulars," give not once but upon every visit.

Three little girls came primly up to the cashier and the eldest, as spokesman, said:

"May we please go in as far as the Children's Toy Fund box? We're not coming in this afternoon, but we're putting our pennies instead in the box. Mother says that real giving is only when you give away something you want yourself. We want to see the pictures awfully, but if we give the money instead—mother says we'll be really happy this Christmas."

And so they did. They solemnly dropped their coins into the box, and with radiant little faces left the hall that gave them their weekly treat.

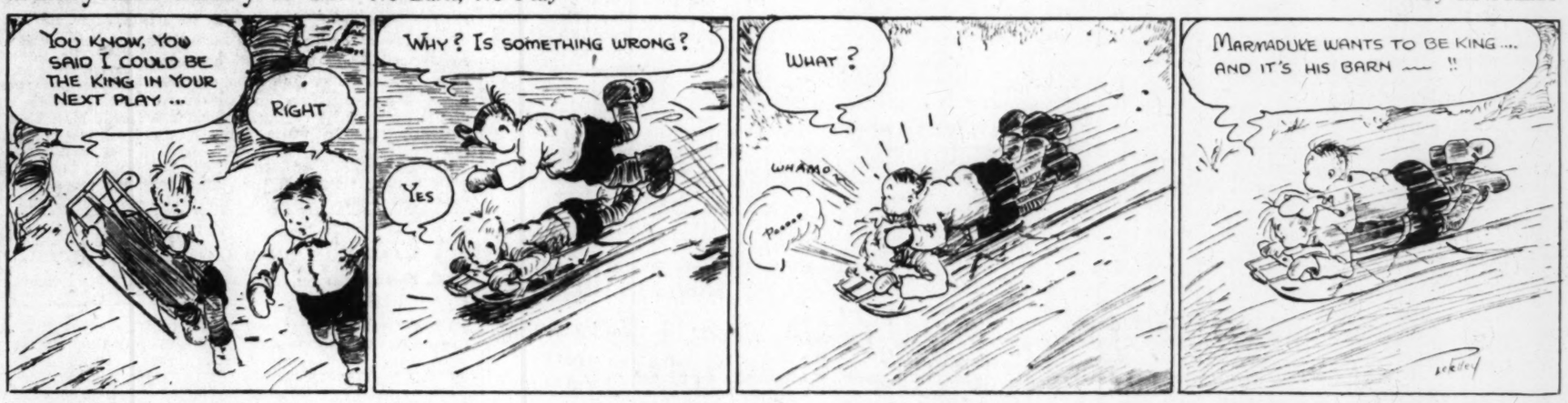
To that unknown and unnamed Christchurch mother we metaphorically raise our hat. You are really bringing up your children, Madam, and they are certain to bring you the greatest joy and satisfaction. Our sincere admiration and congratulation.

Quotation for Today

LET not thy mind run on what thou lackest as much as on what thou hast already.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Barn, No Play*

By LE PELLEY


YOU KNOW, YOU SAID I COULD BE THE KING IN YOUR NEXT PLAY ...
RIGHT
WHY? IS SOMETHING WRONG?
YES
WHAT?
WHAMO
MARMADUKE WANTS TO BE KING .... AND IT'S HIS BARN — !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Full*

By CARMACK

This afternoon TW and I got another dandy donation from our cook friend at the restaurant—
Then we went over to the park and frolicked and played until it was almost dark—
then I went home, and the Boss said, "Hm-m. Late for your dinner again-I'd certainly like to know who's feeding you."
Well, I figured it was easier to eat all my dinner, even if I didn't need it, than to try to explain things again-
But Boy! If I looked as full as I felt I must have been a funny sight

The Adventures of Waddles—*Food for Thought*

By THE HAGERS

"GOOD MORNING, WADDLES," SAID A GULL. "A SMART DUCK MUST FIND SAILING DULL.
WHY DID THE CAPTAIN THROW AWAY THE LUNCHEON YOU COOKED YESTERDAY?
WE GULLS ALL THOUGHT IT GOOD. HOW SOON WILL YOU BE SERVING LUNCH THIS NOON?"
"THE COOK IS BACK," I QUACKED. "I'M THROUGH." "WELL, PARDON US!" AND OFF THEY FLEW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Just Send the Farmer a Check"

ORGANIZED industry, as represented in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has come around to indorse a subsidy for the farmer. But it must be a straight subsidy without crop control or price fixing. This, according to George H. Davis, President of the Chamber, was the general view of a group of fifty farm and industrial leaders who conferred on the subject at the organization's headquarters in Washington.

The benefit payment, Mr. Davis explained, would be made on a certain amount of production for domestic use and the farmer would be permitted to raise as much as he wished. It would be in the form of a compensation for the high tariffs reflected in the prices of things farmers buy. But there would not be any acreage restrictions, marketing quotas or purchasing of surpluses under guise of crop loans. "Let's cut out the complicated machinery," he says, "and just send the farmer a check."

The group believed this would cost less than the estimated $600,000,000 a year now being spent in farm benefits. There may be extensive argument over whether it would be as effective or whether uncontrolled production would immediately knock the bottom out of prices. But in any event, as Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, commented, "If the United States Chamber of Commerce wants to give the farmer the equivalent of tariff protection, that's certainly coming a long way since the nineteen twenties."

It is tremendously significant that industrialists are coming to think of the farm problem in the farmer's own terms, are trying to see it from his point of view. Secretary Wallace spoke of a little booklet, "Agricultural Co-operation," published by the National Association of Manufacturers, as "a very helpful sign." It is the report of an Association committee, which emphasizes that "the farmers' primary concern today is one of prices and particularly the price relationship between industrial and agricultural products," and recommends that the Association "lend its fullest support to any sound effort" to bring about an equitable price relationship between industry and agriculture.

Early this month Col. Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher and Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1936, urged at a rally in South Dakota that the Republican Party should change "drastically" its traditional position on tariffs and seek to remove the old complaint of the farmer that he sells in a competitive market and buys in an artificially high-priced market. Colonel Knox did not believe the farmers' purchasing power could be brought to parity by the artificial, jacking-up methods of subsidies but that "the only way is to lower the cost of the things the farmer must buy."

Now that industry apparently has come to the point of granting the farmer his claim to a subsidy, and is casting about for means to make that subsidy less restrictive or expensive, will industry take the further step of being willing to give up some of its tariff protection on prices as a contribution to reducing subsidies and regimentation generally? To do so would be to bargain with the farmer to take out part of his subsidy in trade, and ought to be good business.

Budget Battle in the Bay State

REPERCUSSIONS already aroused by Governor Saltonstall's pay-as-you-go tax plan show how effectively his budget message has helped to dramatize the need for economy in state government. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor is protesting on the grounds that it "will contribute to the suffocation of the little fellow, who is already under a heavy blanket of taxation, both visible and invisible." And a spokesman for the State Federation of Taxpayers' Associations is saying "the budget is a symbol for a campaign for a substantial reduction of costs. We shall submit to the Ways and Means Committee a great many suggestions for economies."

This kind of action can be a very useful by-product of the Governor's proposal. The taxpayers groups are showing a commendable willingness to knuckle down to the job of examining the costs which the Governor's revised tax plan is designed to meet.

They must be alert, however, lest the Legislature refuse to endorse the Governor's aims. The sales-tax idea still has its legislative supporters who regard it as a fairly safe and painless way of spreading the tax load among the low-income class. And already the labor federation is urging establishment of a state lottery as a revenue-raising device. Wherever these methods have been tried it cannot be said the fiscal conditions have improved. On the contrary, they have only enlarged the tax problem by increasing the burden on those least able to bear it. Stricter economy is the surer way out. Taxes should be levied in a way to make this need plain to all.

Help for Chile

WHAT humanity can do when it turns the tremendous engines of modern organization and invention to saving instead of destroying is illustrated in the relief now directed to the earthquake area of central Chile. Airplanes are already carrying in supplies and carrying out refugees. From all quarters of the globe messages of sympathy and offers of assistance have converged on Santiago. The American Government has mobilized military and civilian air equipment for relief and the Red Cross is going to work with its usual celerity and efficiency.

The results of the latest Andean tremor are not fully known, but with fatalities estimated in the thousands and the important cities of Concepcion and Chillan largely in ruins, outside help is plainly needed. At a time when so much of mankind's energy is devoted to causing catastrophe, efforts to relieve and succor fellow men are needed by the rescuers as well as the rescued. The natural expression of man's humanity to man speaks louder than any diplomacy. And if kept uppermost in nations' approach to each other would end man-made catastrophes.

Madrid and Barcelona

COURAGE alone could not hold Loyalist Barcelona, though the tenacity with which Government supporters have held Madrid against the Fascistic Insurgents during two and a half years of war had led many of Republican Spain's sympathizers to hope for the impossible.

The impossible indeed: with fifteen to twenty cartridges the maximum daily supply for each armed defender, and with sometimes as few as twenty-five rifles for a company, while some brigades had no artillery whatever. On these terms Spaniards were trying to hold Barcelona against forces backed by Italy and Germany and bolstered with fighters from a race Spain remembers as an ancient enemy, the Moors.

Madrid withstood five desperate drives before General Franco decided it would be advisable to attempt the severance of Catalonia from the Madrid-Valencia sector. Actually the drive on Madrid had aided the Loyalist cause by rallying to it the Catalans and many of the more extreme factions like anarchists, syndicalists, and Spanish communists who had hitherto held aloof. Then, too, considerable genuinely volunteer aid was available to the Government from anti-Fascist Germans and Italians, and from Americans, Poles, Russians, Frenchmen and Britons who offered their services as soldiers to Republican Spain. Moreover, when Madrid was besieged, the astute diplomatic maneuvering of Premier Mussolini had not turned "non-intervention" into an utterly pro-Fascist instrument. Some supplies were still reaching Loyalist forces from abroad, and Madrid was not entirely cut off, as Barcelona is, from aid from other parts of Spain.

Barcelona's fall came after years of struggle against odds in military mechanization, against an international combination which included two big Powers, and after disillusionment upon disillusionment with the foreign policies of other Governments whose strategic interests as well as political sympathies seemed nearer those of Republican Spain than of General Franco. Even now defenders of Spain's liberties say it is not yet all over. But their sympathizers in other countries seem unable to lower legal barriers so that swift aid can reach them. And it would now seem that only the speediest measures in behalf of the Spanish Government can prevent a complete anti-democratic victory there in the very near future.

The Hair Brush

IT WOULD appear from recent correspondence in The Times, of London, that the early history of the hair brush in England is wrapped in obscurity. The surprising fact emerges, however, that, so far as can be gathered, the brush did not come into general use before the nineteenth century. Until then the comb reigned supreme. Yet if one gives credit for the vogue of the brush to the men, the fact is not so surprising. For the comb is by no means such a suave instrument as the brush, and the Early Victorian gentleman, so fashionably hirsute, had reason to shrink from thus arming himself to the teeth. The Elizabethans were close cropped, and might wield the comb with impunity; the men of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were usually "periwig-pated"; but the Victorian's trouble was upon his own head.

Nor is it astonishing that women, who had always worn their hair long, had been content to endure the comb; for with them the inducement to take added pains was greater. Their effort was not made only to satisfy a transitory convention—if they were martyrs, they had, by a long-maintained and unanimous verdict, the reward of a "crowning glory."

Garden in a Desert

Book News of the Day

THE newcomer in Melbourne very soon discovers that Victorians are intensely proud of their Mildura—that "little patch of Melbourne in the Mallee," a garden city of 25,000 in the middle of the Mallee scrubland 370 miles up the Murray River, earning £2,250,000 a year off its dried fruits. But while to Victorians generally Mildura represents a triumph of irrigation under the scorching suns of the up-state desert, to Ernestine Hill it is a glorious romance of human heroism that calls for—and gets—the lyre of a poet, if not also a full Wagnerian orchestra, to pay it adequate homage.

Her WATER INTO GOLD (Melbourne: Robertson & Mullens. 7s. 6d.) opens with Mildura of "the earlies," before the Canadian Chaffey brothers came with their pumping plant, and already the tonal impacts of the frontier bard warn that here is no dull recital of conventional city-building. Glance a moment at the Mallee in pre-Mildura days:

> Here a tumultuous cloud of cockatoos, screeching their fright; there a flotilla of black swans, curious and friendly; here a windblown flight of parakeets, a split prism of iridescent wings; there a billabong (lagoon) bronze with waterfowl, or perhaps a quaint gavotte of brolgas in Quaker grey, or a parliament of pelicans in session on a sandbank.

If you think that the orchestration is too florid to stand the test of 320 pages, you do not know Miss Hill. For not only does the author force you to accept her narrative style, but she compels you eventually to admit that her tumultuous phrases are peculiarly adapted to these buoyant heroes of Mildura and their determined struggle against nature, "red blizzards," rabbits, and obstructive politics. Indeed one ends with a feeling of genuine admiration for the writer who contrived to see in the story of Mildura possibilities of romance and stirring adventure that others had overlooked.

Mildura might have been Mallee scrub to this day had it not been for the genius and enterprise of Alfred Deakin, who crossed the Pacific to see how Americans were watering their deserts in California and Utah and then, as a cabinet minister in the early eighties, interested the Chaffeys, whose engineering prowess was then engaged in the model irrigation colony of Ontario, Calif., to discipline Australia's great Murray River.

A river that is 3,500 miles long and up to 900 feet wide, but which in midsummer disappears underground, leaving a chain of ponds and billabongs, is difficult to control, and the first fruit-growing settlement started by the Chaffeys found the Murray paddle-boats—its only transportation—aground on mudbanks for the season just when the crop was ready to market. Marketing problems—not the Murray—brought tragic collapse to the Chaffeys. But Mildura has never known when it was defeated. The settlers tried drying their grapes and apricots and by 1903 the first train steamed into the town, with a bi-weekly service to Melbourne, to solve all transportation and most marketing problems.

Today Mildura, according to Miss Hill, is a living Utopia—and, even deducting something for the author's romantic enthusiasm, this garden in the desert is a remarkable place, of which Australians have reason to be proud. H. J. S.

Will the Cut Go Deeper?

Sleigh-Time Interlude

FOR hours we had been traveling across a silent, frozen country where all the fields lay blanketed in deep, white snow. Beyond the fields marched the somber evergreen forest, rank on rank, the great pines holding the snow softly on their branches. Now and then a lonely road led to some little farmhouse, with perhaps a raw-boned farm horse plodding along pulling a sled behind him.

On the other side was the broad river, a frozen, snow-covered expanse with crossings for sleighs marked by fir trees. Occasionally we came to a village, half-buried in snow; a few hardy people muffled to the eyebrows, waiting for the train at the tiny station. It was a Christmas card country, unbelievably remote from the crowds and hurry of New York.

* * *

As sunset colored the clean white snow with a radiant glow, we came to our own little village far up in the Province of old Quebec. Friends were waiting for us at the station with an old-fashioned, roomy, red sleigh piled with bear-skin rugs. Our overshoes squeaked entrancingly on the dry snow, and the breath of the horse as he tossed his head impatiently made a white plume above him.

Not since childhood had we felt the swift gliding motion of the sleigh nor heard the merry sound of sleigh bells. We passed other sleighs, too, with bells that jingled a different music, or we heard faintly the echo of them over the hill. How beautiful it was to look down through dark snow-touched evergreens to the still, frozen river. And how welcome the yellow lamp-light that shone from the big farmhouse windows! We were glad we had accepted the invitation to come to Quebec in winter, when country life can be enjoyed.

* * *

For us their chimes were the prelude to long winter evenings spent beside the roaring fire, watching the nimble fingers of Hervé making a new pair of skis. Dorinne, too, had clever fingers and she composed her own picture for the gay hooked rug she was making. We heard all the news of the village and the river. We admired the carved ship model and the snow scene cut from wood by one of the boys. We coaxed Grandma to tell us old tales, even the story of Loup Geroux. For here in old Quebec, life does not change. Here is preserved for us "intact as a mammoth in ice," a culture very different from ours, urbane, old-fashioned, close to the soil.

Our snowshoes carried us through woods where the early morning sun cast long blue shadows. And at night we saw the splendid fantasy of the northern lights blazing in a starry sky.

But best of all were the rides in the big red sleigh, and the sound of sleigh bells jingling in the frosty air. I. M.

The Wide Horizon

Notes of Friendship

By Leonard W. Brockington

Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Excerpts from an intermission talk in a Sunday broadcast of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York

THERE is no part of the great international audience that listens to these broadcasts who would be more anxious to pay homage than those Canadians who speak the tongue of Joan of Arc's sweet land of France, and whose traditional love of the gracious and of the beautiful have so notably enriched the life of the Dominion of Canada. I am, therefore, very sorry that the same happy accident that brought me the unexpected pleasure of attending this concert should not also have brought with me one of my French-Canadian colleagues. Because I would have liked two languages whose blended harmonies are in very truth the united voice of Canada to say "Thank you" for such notable kindness. . . .

Now, although we are neighbors and although our neighborhood is made much closer by the very intimacy of that radio which as it were "sings with the kettle on every hearth and sits with the cat on every hearth," I think it would be a pity if for that reason the theme song of your house and my house should degenerate into "Pollyanna put the kettle on and let's have tea." But I do feel that the greater part of your audience feels a little more surely than it thinks, and I certainly belong to that part. It is that audience which listens with shining eyes and wants, perhaps without knowing quite why, to worship with Bach and to gaze at the world with the pensive pity of Beethoven, to march with the Marseilliase, to waltz with Strauss, to make love with Schubert. And, if I may say so, to crash the looking glass and wander through wonderland with Alice and Mr. Deems Taylor.

And, therefore, as a member of that majority I would like just to say one or two things that I say from my heart. And the first is that not the least of our national satisfactions in Canada is derived from the great generosity and the cordial good neighborhood of the United States of America. I think it is a grand thing that across our border there come hymns of joy and not hymns of hate. And I think we all see in this great orchestra itself where men of many races are working and playing to make great harmonies, something symbolical of the communion, of the reconciliation and of the building of our land and of yours.

I think you yourself, Mr. Taylor, once said that all great musicians are contemporary. And if that is true, as I believe it to be true, it is also true that all great artists and those who revere them are citizens of one city. It is not a city that is built of castles in the air on some Sunday afternoon, but it would be something more real and lasting than that. I think it is the city that your own American poet, Vachel Lindsay, wished to build upon the foundations of his Springfield, and of Abraham Lincoln's Springfield. It is a city where every street is a reverent aisle, where beauty grows and music is unchained. It is a city where blindness becomes sight, where poverty becomes riches, where sickness becomes well-being, and where grief of heart and restlessness become joy and quiet breeding. It is through the grace and the kindness of this great orchestra and those who were responsible for these broadcasts that we in Canada so often are allowed to walk in its streets and to dwell in its habitations.

Letters From Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Loan to China, and a Treaty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A special article by one of your staff correspondents in a recent Monitor refers to our government loan to China as a hole "cleverly" made in our neutrality obligations.

Rather, is not the loan an honorable observance of our nine-power treaty engagement "to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government"?

Note the word "provide," implying affirmative aid toward this opportunity; not merely passive permission to China to work out her own salvation.

It is well known that the enactment of this treaty at the Washington Conference was for the express purpose of saving China from the fate threatened under Japan's Twenty-one Demands, which demands the Conference abrogated. Japan now seeks to effect, through war, precisely what she was prevented from effecting through those demands, namely, the taking over of China bodily, and bottling up the Far East as her exclusive domain.

Our nine-power treaty obligation to China is not fully discharged by providing aid to her. Imposed by this treaty is our further engagement "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

This obligation we are affirmatively violating through knowingly supplying Japan with war munitions; for wherein lies the distinction between furnishing and firing these materials?

The nine-power treaty is a unique document. It is described by former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson as "one of the most admirable and far-sighted treaties in the history of modern civilization." And, he might have added, one of the briefest; its essentials pertinent to present events being comprised in the two quotations I have made from it. It fixes our duty in the premises, eliminating from consideration the neutrality act and neutrality in the abstract; the rule of law being that a special enactment governs as against a general legal rule on the same subject.

Let us discharge these treaty obligations. In addition to squaring our own conscience it will straighten out Europe. Britain, France and Russia, freed from the threat of Japan, will resume their natural position as world balancing powers, and world peace will be assured.

Seattle, Wash. FRED H. LYSONS

"More Charitable Attitude Toward Germany"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Though a convinced opponent of Nazism and all other authoritarian systems, I wish to appeal for a more charitable attitude to Germany by democratic spokesmen.

However much we may condemn the system, it is no help to world peace or even to those persecuted in Germany to let loose on Germany a flood of bitter criticism.

The democracies should concentrate on remedying their own faults—slightly more subtle, perhaps, but none the less real than those of Germany.

The democracies must strengthen their idealism and unity, combat apathy, callousness and social oppression at home, so that they may be a more inspiring example to the world.

And to begin with, why cannot they show their essential humanity by drawing up a really comprehensive scheme for helping Central European refugees? R. A. JAURALDE

London

Fashions and Standards

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Fashions or Furniture," and the resultant correspondence, touch upon such vital matters affecting public taste that I trust another word may not be without value.

"T. W." writing from Chicago, takes issue with your editorial by pointing out in effect, that furniture is not intended to last "a generation or more."

Is not this, indeed, the key to the problem? The paucity of good furniture design today may be due to the fact that designers and manufacturers are too often attempting to produce things for the moment alone. Certainly the fine designs of Sheraton and Heppelwhite sprang from a deeper artistic motive. And T. W.'s defense—that fine designs are being produced in pianos—is really a point in your editorial writer's favor. For the current "spinet" piano which is attracting such favorable comment, is not basically new. It is a return to a design, conceived and executed in the days when the building of finer furniture was accomplished through a happy union of artistic concept and integrity of workmanship.

We necessarily "bear with" much modernistic and commercial designing, during the transitorial period of today. But in the interests of improved public taste it is wise not to lose our standards completely. G. E. C.

Cambridge, Mass.

Russia and the Jewish Refugee

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue one of your readers asks why refugee Jews could not be settled in Russia.

The reason that the Jews would not care to go to Russia is the very same reason that the Christians and the Mohammedans would not care to go there. Russia, as well as the Fascist countries, wants no religion because it cannot square its deeds with religion.

Furthermore, it has been frequently said that the Jews have all the money in certain countries and that they are Communists. These two statements taken together do not make sense.

It would seem to me that the Jews want an opportunity to worship God according to their religion. They don't wish to go "from the frying pan into the fire." A. ALEXANDER

New York

Incongruous?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Does it not seem incongruous that a non-American woman, the mother of five sons, all citizens of the United States, should be denied entrance here from Canada, in order to live with one of these sons in comfort, when there are so many in the United States, members of such un-American organizations as the German Bund, and the Communistic party, who have at no time shown any desire to become citizens, but rather to break down the very fundamentals which are dear to American citizens.

Would it be at all feasible to suggest that persons who have been in the United States longer than one year, and who have not taken out their first papers, be urged to do so? And if at the end of six years, they are not citizens, that they be returned to the country from which they originally came? True lovers of the freedom for which this country stands will be proud to become her citizens, for the others, it does not seem logical to believe that America is the place for them.

Scarsdale, N. Y. JANET P. JOHL

"Fashions and Furniture"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read both your editorial on fashions in furniture and a letter which opposed it. The other day my wife had an experience which prompts me to write this in support of your editorial. She went to one of the biggest retail furniture houses in this part of the country to buy a piece which she intended should complement a room which had been furnished about three years. Unfortunately for us we had been influenced by a passing vogue in furniture to purchase at that time several reproductions of a continental type. The result today is that we are having difficulty in getting additional harmonizing pieces because that particular fad seems to have passed. The salespeople at the furniture store where we had bought this furniture could show us nothing of that period, the fashion having swung away from it.

Boston M. C. WATTS